Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 117 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
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It is bound to give satisfaction.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
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payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deopsits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

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Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
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Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
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Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

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JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

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ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE TWINE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms. No. 52, Medows Street by order of Thaker Vassonji Ramji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. E. Cawasji & Co.

26 bundles English twine of two and three strings.

500 lbs. white twine of three strings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3- p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASKS CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th May 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of Messrs. Surana Dalal & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs G. M. Roy & Co., (Late Messrs. N. Roy & Co.)

19 casks solid Chloride of Zinc 98-99 percent Nos. 1 to 19 Ex. S. S. "Castalia" marks R. H. & Co.,A.F.—114, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance paid and delivery order taken next day after sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.P. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES BLEACHED NAINSOOKH.

On FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Shah Tarachand Hiralal at Ganesh Chauk 3rd Lane, M. J. Market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Vithaldas Bhagwandas of Chikal Gali.

15 packages bleached nainsookh No. Lotta. out of which 5 packages of 26 inches, 5 of 31 inches and 5 of 36 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES BLEACHED CARDRAI.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Kanji Dhuramshi Sons & Co., at their shop at M. J. Market, Ganesh wadi and on account and at the risy of defaulting purchaser Yakudi E. Rubin.

40 bales bleached Cardrai made in Manekji Petit Mill No. 1109 each bale of 40 Nos.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 CASES TEA.

On SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of Messrs. Sarupchand Laxmichand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Chimanlal Nagindas.

15 cases Calcutta Tea Lot No. 11 each of 108 lbs. equal to 1620 lbs.

17 cases Calcutta Tea Lot No. 12 each of 100 lbs. equal to 1,700 lbs.

7 cases Calcutta Tea Lot No. 13 each of 112 lbs. equal to 784 lbs.

12 cases Calcutta Tea Lot No. 14 each of 137 lbs. equal to 1,644 lbs.

20 cases Calcutta Tea Lot No. 15 each of 100 lbs equal to 2,000 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1918.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS

(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"

SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)

AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores such as empty drums, empty varnish and disinfectant tins, empty kerosine oil tins, galvanized iron buckets, chunam pans, watering cans, oil trays, bath tubs, earthenware pipes, steel and platform lamps, lamp scrap, tin lining powras, shovels, G. I. couplings, sockets, G. I. wire, chains, screw augers, smith tools, spanners, hammers, pulley blocks, cog-wheels, cooking stove, C. I. rolled steam beam pieces, C. I. and W. I. scrap, gunny bags, canvas, sacks, dockras, brushes, matting, asbestos blankets, luggage barrows with wheels, furniture, empty casks of cement, empty cases, hoop iron, steel barrels, Manilla rope, cash safes and chests, weighing machines, glass scrap, cloth cutting, obsolete books and forms, old steel files, rubber scrap, rubber cutting, leather scraps, pneumatic tyres for motor cars, electric bulbs and armatures, watches, old clothing, American clocks, leather cash bags and belts, double silk cover copper wire, piano lamp globes, hurricane lanterns, candle sticks, tents, umbrellas, canvas and leather hose pipes and belting, India rubber, gas pipes, taps and dies, foot rules, inkstands, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, stamping, pads fire extinguishers autolux lamps, old record, wooden insulators and wooden blocks, I. R., valves, enamell'd ironware, empty ink bottles, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid for and the goods removed within 10 days from the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 86, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao. Bhawoo and Co., of 25-29, Church Gate Street, the following goods, landed ex. S. S. "Saigon Maru"

20 bales foolscap paper, Nakai quality No. 61, each containing 30 reams weighing 16½ lbs. size 26½ by 16½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Provisions; boot polish; glassware; woodenware; shoes; matches; hardware; sample toys; fire crackers; alumina; apparels; piecegoods; mufflers; old newspapers; sugar; copra sweepings; loaf sugar; potato starch; soda ash; nitrate of soda; cement; iron axles; copper utensils; iron bars; aluminium cotton samples; empty cases; casks; drums; parcels wearing apparel etc.

154 bags potato starch.
45 cask cement.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1918.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE DATE CHANGED.

H. C. Suit No. 49 of 1915.

Chaturbhuj Gordhandas ..... Plaintiff
v.
Vithaldas Mohanji and others ..... Defendants.

The sale of lands, etc., at Borivli, Poisar, Simpoli, Magathana and Kandivli advertised for sale to take place on Sunday, the 19th May, 1918, under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the plaintiff in the above suit, will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

For amended particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors for the planitiff at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES DAMASK, 2 CASES FANCY CHINTZ, 2 CASES SATIN CHINTZ AND 1 CASE BLACK CHINTZ.

Under instructions from Kersondas Purshotum Esq., and on account and risk of Mr. H. M. Malom of Apollo Bunder, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1918 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

T. R. P. 1442/44—3 cases each containing 50 pieces Damask.
R. G. 336, 12423/25—3 cases each containing 66 pieces, fancy chintz.
E. S. E. B. C., 2576/77—2 cases each containing 40 pieces satin chintz.
C. R. P. 764—1 case containing 60 pieces black chintz.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 17th May, 1918.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in this land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

Agriculture; Architecture; Book-Keeping; Civil Engineering; Commercial Training; Commercial Chemistry; Cotton Carding, Spinning, Weaving, etc.; Draughtsmans; Dairy Farming; Electrical, Mechanical and Motor Engineering; Illustrating; Poultry Farming; Mining; Salesmanship; Shorthand-Typewriting; and many others.

Mention profession in which you are interested and write NOW for free prospectus showing details of courses and terms, to:—
THE GENERAL MANAGER for India,
International Correspondence Schools, Ltd., (of London), Dept. A/L 5.
Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
3,500 students—European and Indian—in India, Over 205,000 in Great Britain.)
2275

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

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"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

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Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
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Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

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Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced BILLIARD MARKERS. Apply at once BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA. 4352

WANTED—CASHIER for a large Mill Office. Only men with experience and willing to give security or guarantee should apply stating salary required to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4343

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA—COMPETENT ICE-MECHANICS to take charge of plants on ammonia compression system driven by oil engines. Pay liberal. Apply in person with certificates to TECHANICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 4361

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for large dispensary in the United Provinces an experienced GOAN COMPOUNDER. Apply giving details of past experience and salary required to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4857

WANTED —YOUNG LADIES for selling exhibition tickets at the exhibition ground. Good prospects to capable hands. For further particulars apply in person between 5 and 7 p.m., to the SUPERINTENDENT, All India Ayurvedic and Unani Exhibition, Hughes Road, Chowpathy. 4362

WANTED AT ONCE—A STORES PURCHASING ASSISTANT for electrical and general engineering hardware. Must know the market and be conversant with office work. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle." 4372

WANTED—An experienced STEWARD with knowledge of accounts to run a first class Club. Terms Rs. 50—75 by annual increment of Rs. 5, free lodging on club premises. Parsee or Christian preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4358

WANTED—A young energetic painstaking EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY CANVASSER for an Import and Export Firm in Bombay. Apply stating minimum salary and previous experience, to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4280

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for a Mercantile firm, two fast TYPISTS, starting pay Rupees thirty-five with prospects; knowing shorthand preferred. Apply sharp stating caste, age and past experience to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4301

WANTED—A qualified ACCOUNTS CLERK. Maximum salary Rs. 200. Thorough knowledge of Civil and Public Works essential. Must be capable of conducting correspondence affecting accounts work. Application should be made before the 20th insant to the DEPUTY CONTROLLER (Timber Supplies) Defence Yard Mazagon. 4315

WANTED.—A CLERK, prepared to enlist and to proceed on service at once for work in the Base Office, Busra. Pay Rs. 18-8 as a Sepoy, including Batta with Office Allowance according to qualifications, free clothing, rations and lodging. active service conditions. Applicant must be physically fit. Preference given to clerks of previous regimental experience. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 105th MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Belgaum. 4211

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TYPIST, one with Shorthand knowledge preferred good prospects. Apply sharp, DELHI BOMBAY TRADING CO., 233, Hornby Road. 4364

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics with teaching experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply A. M. DALAL, Broach. 4188

CLERK REQUIRED for Bombay Office. Must possess thorough knowledge of typewriting and registration of documents. Rs. 60 to satisfactory man. Apply ADJUTANT 111th Mahars Bn., Santa Cruz. 4363

CLERK REQUIRED for Adjutant's Office, Santa Cruz. Must possess thorough knowledge of typewriting and registration of documents, experience of accounts useful. Rs. 50 to satisfactory man. Apply ADJUTANT 111th Mahars Bn., Santa Cruz. 4363A

SITUATION WANTED.

SMART MAN with knowledge of office, Shorthand, Typewriting and good experience of Docks, can take export and import steamer in charge, open to an offer, willing to proceed anywhere. Please write to Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4100

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOMS for office in Fort, good situation. Apply Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4365

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—34 doz. best WOOLLEN SOCKS at Rs. 17/8 per doz., also ripe ALPHONSO MANGOES at Rs. 3 per doz. D. MANNINGS & Co., Medows Street, Bombay. 4366

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE.—A WOOL PRESSING FACTORY in Rajputana, in working order. Highly profitable concern. Unique privileges and advantages. All English machinery. Fortnightly offers invited. Write to Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4186

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.—FOR SALE.—Big lot of TAPIACO FLOUR, (2nd quality Farina), quite fresh. Please apply to Messrs. POPATLAL P. KANDOLIA and CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Tele. No. 1616. 4370

MANGOES! MANGOES!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—At Chowpathy, airy ROOMS, facing the sea. Apply Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4365A

GODOWN.—Large Size, Height 12 feet and 1,200 square feet, TO LET, old Modi Khana, Fort. Apply to CHANDABHAI, 35, Bazaar Gate, Fort. 4371

TO BE LET—FOR THE POONA SEASON—Good Airy BUNGALOWS, well furnished, with out-houses and stables, plentiful water supply, best situation. Ganeshkhind Fergusson College Road. For terms apply THE POONA BANK, LTD., 1130. Rawiwar Peth, Poona City. 4262

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IF NARSINGH PRASAD KAYASTH, of Cawnpore, who was lately working in the U. P. Motor Training School Lucknow, will put himself into communication promptly with Mr. SANDS, Superintendent, of Police at Bareilly, he will hear something to his advantage. 4345

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Qualified SIGNALLERS, pay according to qualifications.

Apply SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, G. I. P. Railway, Kali Chowki, Parel Road, Bombay. 262

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m., on the 16th May by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works, for the supply of Cement, Stock and Tools and Plant, Explosives, articles required for manufacturing gun-powder, Kerosine Oil and Petrol, as per details given on pages 299 to 304 of the "Mysore Gazette." 4369

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 40 COVERED GOODS WAGONS" are invited to reach the office of the Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, not later than 12 o'clock, May 31st, 1918, (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1918 of the said 40 four-wheeled wagons 5ft.-6in. gauge, body 21ft., long inside and 9ft.-6in. wide inside.

2. Specifications and Drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab).

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reasons whatsoever for non-acceptance.

CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.,
North Western Railway.
Moghalpura (Punjab). 4242

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESSUFALLI ALLI MAHOMED has agreed to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the belowmentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the same by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, lease, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel formerly of Government Quit and Ground Rent but since thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fourteen of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghogha Street, formerly known as Todd Street, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 59.57 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 250, Collector's New No. 5123, Old Survey No. 278, New Survey No. 2/8998 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1709, Street No. 36, Ghogha Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Byramji Dadabhai, on or towards the West by the property of Mancherji Edulji Afnwalla, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street alias Ghogha Street.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4367

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARASHRAM NILKANTH SHASTRI, KASHYAP PARASHRAM SHASTRI, DATTATRAYA PARASHRAM SHASTRI, RAMCHANDRA PARASHRAM SHASTRI and SADANAND PARASHRAM SHASTRI, the last four being minors by their guardian the said PARASHRAM NILKANTH SHASTRI, all of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my client. All persons having claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE A.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 830 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 304, New No. 4004, Old Survey No. 355 and New Survey No. 1/477 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G Ward No. 4354 (1A.), Street No. 714A B, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by public road, on or towards the West and North by the property of Parashram Nilkanth Shastri and on or towards the South by the property of D. F. Wallace.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with the shed standing thereon situate lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1532 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 304, New No. 4004 Old Survey No. 355 and New Survey No. 1/1477 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4353 (2), 4354 (1), Street Nos. 713A, 714 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Prasshram Nilkanth Shastri, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by the property of B. J. Shastri and on or towards the South by the property of D. F. Wallace.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1918.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney. 4368

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 791 of 1916.

MAHADEO RAJARAM BODAS ..... Plaintiff

v.

BHASKERRAO HARI PATVARDHAN and another ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1917, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1918, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all those pieces or parcels of land at Mouje Kasurdin, Peta Daund, Taluka Bhimthadi, and in the Poona District and in the Registration Sub-district of Daund, the particulars of which are as follows:—

	Situation	Survey No.	Area Acr.	Gun.	Assessment Rs a p.
Lot No. 1	Mouje Kasurdi	97	34	38	17-0-0
Lot No. 2	,,	104	15	19	10-0-0
Lot No. 3	,,	98	23	14	19-0-0
Lot No. 4	,,	99	23	14	28-0-0
Lot No. 5	,,	96	38	39	44-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1918.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
4359

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Bai RABIABAI, wife of HAJI ABDULLA HAJI ALI MAHOMED has contracted to purchase from KHANSAHEB MUNSHI FARIDUDIN, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Edalji Street, Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 1/4738, Old Survey No. 51 and New Survey No. 1/9621 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 645 and Street Nos. 52, 56 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the public road, on or towards the North by the property of Sakharam Limbajee and Poonjajee Limbajee, on or towards the East by the Mahomedan Mosque and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage belonging to Pitamber Nani and Vithal Limbajee.

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4360

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY!
TO-MORROW SATURDAY!
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEW ALEXANDRA
A GREAT NEW THUNDERING SERIAL
Railroad Raiders
Railroad Raiders
featuring
The World-Renowned Actress
HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES
The Girl Without Fear.

BY THIS SIGN YOU KNOW IT IS
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL
Who is to be seen at the
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
Lamington Road (North).
THREE STIRRING EPISODES.
6,000 Feet—Every week.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT—7, 8-45 & 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT FRIDAY 17th MAY
The Highly Successful Musical Comedy
"CARMINETTA"
SATURDAY 18th MAY
A Fantastic Musical Play in 3 Acts
"THE ARCADIANS"
SUNDAY 19th MAY at 5-30 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
The Alhambra Theatre Triumph
"THE BING BOYS"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P.M.
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
FINAL FOUR EPISODES.

THE EMPIRE
To-Night at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE LATE
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
WITH
Miss HILDA MOORE
And Full London Company.
In a six-reel screen version of
Sir ARTHUR PINERO'S
Celebrated Stage Success
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
The tragedy of a woman who sought in vain to put herself right with society.
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
This is Sir George's first appearance on the screen. He achieves a great success.
London Press "Critic" says: "Sir George's great histrionic powers are fully revealed, and it is remarkable that the absence of the spoken word is hardly noticed. The picture is a Gem, a "tour de force," which defies criticism because of its perfection in every detail.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 To-night At 10 p.m.
THE
Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.
Presents
A NEW PARSEE BURLESQUE
MERWANJI'S MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURE
A Scream from beginning to end
Preceded by
HUGE VARIETIES
By
THE GAIETY STARS
including the
MUSICAL SHIRREYS
In a Change of Programme
Mr. STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Miss ETHEL
Miss DIAMOND
Mr. MORRIS
THE BRIGHTEST & BEST SHOW
AT SAME OLD PRICES.

FOLLOW THE CROWD ON FRIDAY!
Because this is the
Last day
You have left in your hands to see
PANOPTA
The Lady Detective
PART II
THE HOUSE OF TERROR
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-MORROW!
A GREAT NEW THUNDERING SERIAL
RAILROAD RAIDERS
Featuring
HELEN HOLMES.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 TO-NIGHT TO-MORROW 10
Mr. E. H. Du Casse presents.
The 5th part world-Film Corporation's play
—"CAMILLE"—
which is the Film version of Alexandre Duma's immortal Classic
"The Lady of the Camelias"
A great and world-famous human drama magnificently produced and superbly acted featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
Also Comic & Gazette
Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.
NEXT COMPLETE CHANGE ON SUNDAY
with
HAROLD LOCKWOOD AND MAY ALLISON
in
"THE COME-BACK"
DON'T FORGET!
To-day is the final day for you to see the really wonderful Allegorical Drama
"THE WARFARE OF THE FLESH"
(7,000 Feet.)
A splendid Film version of how Providence has ordained the destinies of Man in this mortal life. It is at once a beautiful Story full of Poetry and an extremely instructive ellucidation of some of the Problems of Creation.
You must never fail to pay a visit to-day to the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Bombay's Leading Palatial Picture-House.)
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS)
Special Matinee Prize Show to-day a 5 p. m. (S. T.) on account of the Adar Roz Holiday. Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

THE MAJESTIC GIRGAUM, TRAM TERM.
To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
THE GREAT RAILWAY SERIAL
The Girl and the Game
Episodes—4—5—6
to-gether with
The Universal Screen Magazine
and
A Sparkling Comic.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL YOU BEAR IT IN MIND
that this is the last day of the first instalment
OF

THE SEQUEL
TO
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

To-morrow a complete change of Programme takes place, and you are advisedly requested to make a point of seeing the first Chapters of the glorious continuation of this mighty Serial if you have not yet done so already.

This **Sequel** which is the outcome of a $10,000 Prize Competition has elicited unstinted admiration and appreciation from thousands of Cinema Patrons this week at the

— WEST END CINEMA —
(New Churney Road)

Special Matinee Prize Show to-day at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

TOWN HALL
For a season of five nights only.
FREDERIC SHIPMAN
PRESENTS THE
FANTASTICS
Miles and Miles of Music
Mirth and Smiles.

Miss Nellie Black Violinist and Vocalist.
Miss Hilda Felstead Comedienne.
Miss Elsie Black Flautist and Piccolo Soloist.
Miss Mary Macfarlane Business Manager.

Complete change of Programme every second night.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Booking at Rose & Co.

IMPERIAL
Last Chapters of the Popular Film:
"THE FATAL RING"
in which the story is brought to a happy conclusion.

PATHE'S "HISTORY OF THE WAR"
dealing with the rally of French Colonial troops; the French Navy and Air Service.

Pathe Gazette: Luke Comic

Daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30. Matinees: Saturday 5 & Sunday 3-30 & 5.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW SERIAL BEGINNING SHORTLY.

Alternating Current Ceiling Fans
36 inch three curved blades
Finished white Rs. **135** each.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL A. C.
CEILING FAN OBTAINABLE.

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
35-37 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Large stocks D. C. and A. C. Fans of all descriptions.

FOR SALE
Motor 'Busses & Lorries

A FEW 'BUSSES AND LORRIES of British manufacture are presently available For Sale. Photographs can be supplied. Delivery ex garage Colombo in splendid condition and good working order. *For particulars apply to:—*

Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 14th:

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	2,000
,, ,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp:	.. ..	..
,, ,,	Sales of East Indian ..	.. ..	200
,, ,,	Imports	.. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value		.. ..	21.70
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	.. ..	.. ..	29.40
New York 11-0 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July		26.01
	Oct.		25.28
	Jan.		25.03
New Orleans opening 11-0 a.m:	July		25.47
	Oct.		24.28

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 14th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May	21.53+5
June	21.55 Unchgd.
July	20.99 | 20.44 | —1
Aug:	
Sept:	20.05 Unchgd.

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May	20.65
May-June:	20.57 | 20.40 | —20
June-July:	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

Liverpool, May 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
May	21 54—17
June	Unquoted
July	20.54—15
Aug:	20.09—26
Sept:	19.59—26

Old Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.
May:	20.55 Unchgd.
May-June:	20.47 Unchgd.
June-July:	20.38+9

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 14th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:
May	21.71—17
June	21.34—21
July	20.79—21
August	20.26—19
Sept:	19.85—20

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
May	20.55
May-June	20.47 | 20.30 | —39
June-July	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14th:

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May	29.25 | +5
June	28.85
July	28.50 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 14th:

M.G. Bengal	Good	16.42
,,	Fully Good	16.92
,,	Fine	17.29
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	17.32
,,	,, Fully Good	18.32
,,	,, Fine	18.89
,,	Broach Good	20.45
,,	,, Fully Good	20.70
,,	,, Fine	20.95
,,	Scinde Good	16.41
,,	,, Fully Good	16.91
,,	,, Fine	17.28

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, May 14th:

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate:

			Rs.
41,000	were alloted	to Calcutta ..	41,000
Nil	,, ,,	to Bombay ..	
Nil	,, ,,	to Madras ..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/6.
,, Bombay at 1/6.
Min. Rate Received: Calcutta 27% above that rate in full. Bombay 27% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

			Rs.
2,34,000	were allotted	to Calcutta ..	59,59,000
41,36,000	,, ,,	to Bombay ..	
9,59,000	,, ,,	to Madras ..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.
,, Bombay at 1/5 29/32.
Min. Rate Received: Calcutta 27% above that rate in full. Bombay 27% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs.	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week		60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	28.43+45
,, ,, Oct.	25.70+46
,, ,, Jan:	25.49+49
Spot Cotton at New York	28.20+35
,, Orleans	29.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	25.70+40
,, Oct.	24.60+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, May 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	25.50
,, ,, Oct	24.77 | —93
,, ,, Jan.	24.56
Spot Cotton at New York	27.20
,, Orleans	29.25 | —100
Futures at New Orleans July	24.85—85
,, ,, Oct.	23.74—86

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 14th:

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 14th:

5½% 1925—1928	£87½	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£89½	
5½% New	£93½	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 14th:

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F.	80
,, Red Karachi do. do. ..	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay do. ..	80

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Value	77/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—62lbs. Quoted	79/6

Tone:—Steady.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed: Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	580
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but Inactive.	
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	18

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Buyers	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 16.

The tone of the market this morning was quiet and the nominal quotation for Fine Broach May was Rs. 706, while for July the rate was Rs. 712. The New York close of Tuesday came 93 points lower, and business was reported in Fine Broach May at Rs. 695 before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar. The bazaar opened at Rs. 694 for May and Rs. 698 for July. It further declined and touched Rs. 688 for May, but afterwards advanced to Rs. 691. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 685 and immediately declined to Rs. 680 and closed at this latter rate.

QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs:	680
Fine Khamgaon Akola	,,	,,	640
Fully Good Bengal	,,	,,	625
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	,,	702
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	,,	718
,, ,, Westerns	,,	,,	689/2

Nominal.

QUOTATION 10-30 P.M

Broach May Fine 677/8.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 16TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	607	592	537	487	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	602	587	532		,,
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		677	657		,,
M.G. Nag ore ..		677	657		,,
M.G. Yeotmal ..		667			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		657			,,
M.G. Agraoli ..		657			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		654	634		,,
M.G. Khandesh ..			587		,,
M.G. Muthia ..		597	572		,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam		695			,,
M.G. Broach ..	700	695	667		,,

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 15th May 1918.

Cotton	6,448 bales.
Wheat	12,944 cwts.
Linseed	6,903 ,,
Rape, &c:	14
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	2,847 ,,
Rice	28 921 ,,
Myrabollams	3,004 ,,
Cottonseed	175 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,526 ,,
Jowar	3,702 ,,
Maize	558 ,,
Barley	3,236 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available:

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m:

Growths:	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G.) ..	602	587	532	482	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	597	582	527	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.) ..	..	592	537	..	Ready
Akola Khamg .. Fair-Staple M.G.	..	645	625	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	700	695	667	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	695	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	595	570	..	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	705	Ready
Western (H.G.) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	725	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 16th 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms:	Ball Delivery:
	Rs: a: p:	Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	53 0 0	7 11 6
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	53 0 0	7 11 6
,, ,, Karachi Rangia	53 0 0	7 11 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 2 6	7 8 6
,, ,, Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 6
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 6
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 13 0	8 3 0
,, Thin ..	7 7 0	7 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	63 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	54 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	53 0 0	— —
,, Black ..	50 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White ..	9 10 0	10 0 0
Groundnuts ..	43 8 0	— —
Mowrasee ..	5 0 0	5 8 0
Barley ..	37 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed ..	47 0 0	9 10 0

Forward:

	Rs: as: p:
Wheat April-May	7 7 6
Linseed May	8 3 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 16th 1918.

	Rate per lb: As: p:
Davids No. 10	1 0
Shapurji No. 10	,, 14 18
Simplex No. 10	,, 14 14
Edward No. 10	,, 14 13
Light Houses No. 6's	,, 13 6

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 16th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	4,750-8
Total up-to-date	27,61,986

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16th 1918.
Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	..	..	..	1	6 15½
,, Demand	..	..	..	1	6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	..	..	..	1	6 7
Fcs. Demand	..	..	..		204
American Dollars	..	..	..		279
Hongkong ,,	..	..	..		208½
Shanghai	..	..	..		299½
Japan	..	..	..		145½
Singapore	..	..	..		155½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-6.
Sovereign, Rs. 17-15.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 111-10.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 111-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 211.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208-4.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 299-8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 140-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 74.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done both for June and July delivery. There was a good rise in New Great Eastern Mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1882-8, Swadeshi 2030, Simplex 800, Swan 710, Shapurji 130, Pearls 605, New Greats 370, Madhavji 2230, Luxmi Cotton 1670, Kohinoor 1530, Indore-Malwa 342-8, Indian Bleaching 170, Finlay 522-8, Fazulbhoy 802-8, David 570, Currimbhoy 405, Crescent 250, Century 447-8, Nagpur 2470, Bombay United 925, Bombay Dyeing 1320, Katni ordinary 245, Katni deferred 1205, Tata ordinary 242-8, Tata old deferred 1095, Alcocks 870, Tata Hydro 1275.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1890, Swadeshi 2030, Swan 710, Simplex 797-8, Pearls 605, Shapurji 128-12, New Greats 372-8, Madhavji 2230, M. Petit 2000, Kohinoor 1530, Kasturchand 1225, Indore-Malwa 342-8, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 525, Fazulbhoy 805, David 570, Currimbhoy 405, Crescent 255, Century 447-8, Nagpur 2470, Bombay United 925, Bombay Dyeing 1330. Advance 1300, Katni ordinary 245, Katni deferred 1205, Tata ordinary 243-12, Tata old deferred 1100, Tata New deferred 315 pr., Alcocks 870, Bombay-Burma 727-8, Bombay Steam 305, Bombay Tramway 357-8, Tata Hydro 1275.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight to moderate rain during the week ending 14th instant in the Deccan and in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Standing crops were in good condition. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. Picking of cotton continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.	
		May	h:	m.	ft.	in.	May	h:	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	16	m	2	52	24	10	16	m	8	43	17	10
			8	40a	26	8			10	16a	19	8
Fri.	17	m	3	47	24	1	17	m	9	30	19	1
			4	26a	25	9			11	23a	19	9
Sat.	18	m	4	53	23	7	18	m	10	28	20	1
			5	16a	25	1						
Sun.	19	m	6	10	23	6	19	m	0	30	19	7
			6	14a	24	9		m	11	56	20	9
Mon.	20	m	7	37	23	10	20	m	1	22	19	2
			7	10a	24	7			1	12a	20	10
Tues.	21	m	8	37	24	7	21	m	2	1	18	6
			8	2a	24	11			2	9a	20	8
Wed.	22	m	9	21	25	6	22	m	2	37	17	10
			8	50a	25	2			2	59a	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 16 (Thursday)	6h. 4m:	7h. 6m.
,, 17 (Friday)	6h. 4m:	7h. 6m.
,, 18 (Saturday)	6h. 4m:	7h. 6m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	6h. 3m:	7h. 7m.
,, 20 (Monday)	6h. 3m:	7h. 7m.
,, 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m:	7h. 7m.
,, 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 19th May 4d. 8h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 15d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 16th May, 1918, was 29.912 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level on the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr. ..	29.708 Inches
Temperature of Air ..	85.6 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.9 ,,
Dew Point ..	72.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.783 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	5.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	91.0 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	81.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	SSE,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	74 Miles.
Fall of Rain ..	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month ..	0.22 ,,
Do. do. year ..	1.68 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 16th May ..	0.00 ,,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Both day and night temperatures are above normal generally.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except at Jhansi. Temperature is locally above the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in lower Sind. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is above normal except in lower Sind, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 117 deg. F. yesterday. Night temperature is in excess in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at coast stations and are clear elsewhere. Day temperature is locally above normal in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—A few duststorms are reported in the west and Nagpur has had 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the south-east while night temperature is in slight excess in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the south and are lightly or moderately clouded in the north.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur reports 1.16in. and Sholapur 0.44in. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is considerably below normal except in the extreme northern districts. Night temperature is in slight defect in the south of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been lighter in south Malabar but heavier in north Malabar, Mangalore reporting 4.31in. and Calicut 1.95in. Nearly general rain has also fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few light falls are reported from the Konkan and the Central Provinces. Madras had a heavy fall of 2.27in. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea continues and has probably moved in a northerly or north-westerly direction. Humid winds are blowing up the gangetic plain.

No great change appears likely in the distribution of rainfall.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 16th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th May)	94	74.2	67	..	6.23	—4.73
Jask ..	89	78.1	70	..	8.06	+3.99
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th May)	100.3	86.0	76	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	112.9	84.9	33	..	3.05	+1.24
Rawalpindi ..	105.0	77.6	37	..	19.66	+8.90
Lahore ..	110.1	77.9	38	..	4.25	+0.12
Hissar ..	111.8	82.1	29	..	1.13	..
Ambala ..	107.9	81.3	50	..	4.06	—2.14
Delhi ..	105.2	82.1	65	..	1.33	—2.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	109.7	86.0	47	..	1.22	—0.80
Mainpuri ..	109.3	84.6	58	..	0.51	—1.68
Jhansi ..	113.1	84.8	16	..	0.28	—1.74
Cawnpore ..	106.0	83.5	61	..	1.11	—1.13
Allahabad ..	105.8	82.8	64	..	0.42	—1.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	117.1	75.6	24	..	1.14	—0.24
Karachi ..	88.3	81.0	80	..	1.54	—0.07
Ajmer ..	107.8	86.7	67	..	0.25	—1.40
Jaipore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu ..	92.0	74.4	14	..	0.15	—1.37
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj ..	101.0	79.3	64	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka ..	87.6	80.8	85	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval ..	85.2	81.6	82	..	0	—0.50
Rajkot ..	106.6	76.8	60	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para	108.4	80.2	76	..	0	—0.77
Surat ..	94.1	80.5	68	..	0.03	—1.31
Ahmedabad ..	112.0	79.2	57	..	0	—0.46
Deesa ..	112.0	77.6	66	..	0	—0.58
Neemuch ..	109.7	79.0	52	..	0.53	—0.42
Indore ..	105.1	79.3	79	..	0.30	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	107.9	85.9	37	..	1.30	—1.74
Saugor ..	108.4	84.8	37	..	0.24	—2.45
Hoshangabad ..	109.9	85.6	43	..	0.42	—1.57
Khandwa ..	105.4	83.2	45	..	0.04	—1.51
Akola ..	105.2	78.5	59	0.04	0.90	—1.25
Amraoti ..	104.3	81.3	35	..	1.77	—0.64
Nagpur ..	106.6	79.5	59	0.11	0.71	—2.55
Chanda ..	103.5	84.6	60	..	0.72	—2.93
Raipur ..	95.0	80.0	56	..	2.19	—0.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.0	81.8	77	..	1.68	+1.03
Ratnagiri ..	90.7	82.7	79	0.08	1.19	+0.35
Marmugao ..	91.7	78.9	81	0.03	6.39	+4.17
Karwar ..	88.0	78.0	87	0.10	2.08	—0.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	101.2	76.6	50	..	2.72	+1.47
Ahmednagar ..	88.7	71.4	73	..	6.83	+5.04
Poona ..	87.2	73.5	77	..	6.23	+4.28
Sholapur ..	94.0	72.2	89	0.44	2.96	+0.47
Bijapur ..	89.3	70.6	93	0.16	2.59	+0.19
Belgaum ..	81.1	68.7	85	0.02	8.21	+3.52
Aurangabad ..	100.6	74.6	65	..	1.65	—0.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.9	78.9	49	..	0.53	—2.43
Hyderabad ..	91.8	76.0	69	..	4.06	+0.54
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	81.3	73.8	95	4.31	10.72	+4.70
Calicut ..	83.8	76.1	98	1.95	21.71	+7.86
Cochin ..	88.1	78.5	74	0.38	22.98	+2.24
Colombo ..	86.7	80.4	79	0.01	29.56	—13.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.3	80.1	82	..	13.74	+5.82
Bellary ..	91.1	74.2	82	0.24	3.64	—0.47
Cuddapah ..	98.1	76.1	83	0.49	6.27	+0.31
Madras ..	102.8	74.1	92	2.57	24.62	+3.20
Bangalore ..	86.6	69.8	81	..	6.46	+3.54
Coimbatore ..	90.9	74.2	76	..	11.88	+3.21
Trichinopoly ..	101.9	81.0	66	..	8.76	—3.76
Negapatam ..	102.5	80.7	89	..	38.06	+7.04

MARTIN'S
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for Ladies.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

A RAILWAY THIEF.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Kajiji.)

Himatkhan Jafarkhan *v.* The King-Emperor.

(Before Jusices Batchelor and Kajiji.)

This was a criminal application for revision of the decision of Mr. Motiram A. Advani, Sessions Judge of Broach.

The appellant Himatkhan was convicted on a trial held on the 12th March, 1918, by Captain J. N. Fenton, Railway Magistrate of the First Class, Baroda, in the District of Broach, of theft an offence under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to suffer nine months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

The facts are briefly these:—The present appellant together with three others were charged with removing a bale of piece-goods worth Rs. 615-12-6 at Miagam Station from a railway waggon at about 3-30 a.m. on the 10th August 1917. A Railway Police constable saw that a waggon had been tampered with, and a bale of cloth had been removed. He informed the Inspector who had observed the appellant and the two others running away. The police began investigation and the bale was found in the house of the accused Shivnarayan. The accused after removing the bale had replaced the seals which showed that the theft had been performed by persons acquainted with the Railway. Two of the accused were in charge of the waggons and so, naturally, suspicion fell on them. After due inquiry four persons were arrested and they were sentenced by the Magistrate.

The defence story was that Kamruddin had falsely implicated the appellant owing to a dispute about a woman.

The Sessions Judge in confirming the sentence observed that he was of opinion that the conviction should be maintained. There was no mistake as to the identification of the accused. No allegation regarding a dispute about a woman had been made by the appellant in the statement which he gave to the Court. The cross-examination of Rahimtulla showed that the allegation was false. The other persons committed that theft at the instigation of the appellant, otherwise it was not likely that they would have done it. Under those circumstances the sentence was not severe.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel rejected the application.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri appeared for the accused.

CRUEL ASSAULT ON A BULLOCK.

DRIVER SENTENCED TO A MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. B. N. Gamadia, yesterday, one Anandrao Khandu, a bullock cart driver, was charged with cruelly ill-treating his bullock. It appeared that Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister-at-law, was going along in a victoria, when he saw the accused cruelly hammering his bullock with a club. He told the accused to desist from doing this, and the accused stopped for a while, but after he had proceeded a little Mr. Azad looked back, when he again saw the accused beating the bullock. Mr. Azad then informed a Policetan.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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FOR THE YEAR 1918.

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(Thursday, May 16.)

Rao Saheb Manshankar Mayashankar Shukla, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, and Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Harilal Jeykisandass Kothari to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, during the absence of Rao Saheb Manshankar Mayashankar Shukla.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S. to act as Political Agent of Akalkot, during the absence of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., on leave.

Vice Mr. Motilal Ratanji Kothari, retired:—Khan Saheb Framroz Sorabji Master to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Mr. Manilal Kajidas Kaji to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent with effect from the 1st April 1918 and to continue to do duty in Kathiawar.

Mr. Syed Abdullahmia Mahomedmia Kadri, LL.B., to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar in the temporary vacancy released by Mr. Manilal Kajidas Kaji.

Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, Subordinate Judge at Parner, passed, on the 29th April 1918 an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., District Judge Kanara is granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from 14th May, 1918 in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and thirty days, with permission to prefix to it the summer vacation of the District Court of Kanara from the 15th April to 13th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. R. Jones to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 21st April 1918, vice Mr. E. E. Morris, deceased.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik vice Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., on relief to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, vice Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from the 15th May 1918, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months, with permission to prefix to his leave the Holi and Easter holidays and the summer vacation of the District Court of Ratnagiri.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri with effect from the date of the re-opening of the District Court of Ratnagiri after the summer vacation.

Mr. Kazi Atta Muhammad walad Wali Mahomed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad acting as Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind in the vacancy vice Mr. W. F. Wardle, retired.

Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Hanumant Page to be Deputy Superintendent of Police of Bijapur.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police of Kanara.

Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parekh, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police of Mahi Kantha.

Mr. B. A. Dubois, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police of Belgaum.

Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edrus, on relief to be Deputy Superintendent of Police of Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, transferred.

Kumar Lakshmanvala on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police of Broach, vice Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar, proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., passed, on 9th April 1918, an examination in Gujarati according to the Proficiency Standard.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 5th May 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Vasudev Raoji Parasnis, Head Accountant, Satara, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse.

Mr. Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals vice Mr. Hamid Moizudin Abdul Ali, I.C.S., transferred.

During the absence of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., on leave, Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapur.

Mr. Bhikaji Vithal Deshpande to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri to act as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, during the absence on leave of Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Gulwadi.

Mr. Jafferali Ansari to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture in Sind vice Mr. Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman appointed to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind.

Mr. J. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., passed, on 9th April 1918, an examination in Marathi according to the Proficiency Standard.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., passed, on 8th April 1918, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to do duty as Collector of Nawabshah vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Shrinivas Swamirao Deshpande, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of return to duty of Mr. N. N. Sathe, Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. H. J. Keess, on return from leave, to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kaira Sub-Division, vice Khan Bahadur Syed Nisar Hussein, reverting.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 6th May 1918.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S.

The Rev. H. W. Spurling to be Second Chaplain of Karachi, with effect from the 2nd May 1918.

With effect from the 13th March 1918 Mr. Vithaldas Harkisondas Anklesaria, Lecturer in English in the Secondary Training Colleges, Bombay, to act as Principal of the College vice Mr. J. N. Fraser deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 15th May 1918, or from the subsequent date of relief.

Assistant Surgeon K. R. Dadachanji, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, I.M.S., in addition to his own duties.

Dr. R. W. Fisher, M.B., Director, Belgaum Vaccine Institute, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 1st May 1918.

Dr. R. D. Dalal, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, to carry on the duties of the Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, in addition to his own during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. R. W. Fisher.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. W. King, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. R. W. Fisher.

Mr. Joseph Nissim, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the date of expiry of the leave granted to him.

Indian Defence Force—2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Rifles.—Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster Joseph Thomas resigns his commission with effect from the 31st March 1917.

Indian Defence Force.—F. (Kirkee) Battery Mobile Artillery.

The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Major and to command the Battery.—Charles James John Fox. Dated 1st April 1917.

To be Captain.—Hubert Evans Hills Pratt. Dated 1st April 1917.

To be Lieutenants.—Harry Willoughby Oddin Taylor, Cecil George Freke Dated 16th April 1918.

To be Major (Supernumerary List.)—Walter Amor. Dated 1st April 1917.

The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Major (Supernumerary List).—Alister Forbes. Dated 1st April 1917.

Sahibzada Haron Qadr Syud Moosa Ali Meerza, Executive Engineer, is granted language leave for three months with effect from the 1st July 1918 or the subsequent date of relief.

Regular Forces, Infantry, Labour Corps.—Temporary Captain (Captain, Indian Volunteers) J. A. W. Cooper to be Adjutant, 20th January 1918.

Rao Saheb Raoji Ramchandra Kale, LL.B., Government Pleader, Satara, to be a corresponding member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students going to England for the Satara District, in the place of Rao Bahadur Vithal Narayan Pathak deceased.

A DESPERATE CHURCH THIEF.

CONVICTED FIVE TIMES.

George Phillip Sebastian Pacheco, who was recently sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment at the Bandra Police Court for entering St. Joseph's Convent with intent to commit theft there, has been further sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for committing the theft of gold and silver embroidered scapulars and medals from St. Peter's Church, Bandra.

On the 27th April, the accused, who lived at Bombay and passed there by the name of Domingos Simao DeSouza, visited Bandra and went to St. Peter's Church. Finding no one there he broke open the lock of a cupboard and from a tinbox removed the scapulars and medals. He then passed on to the Convent Church pretending to pray, but two Convent girls observed him looking out for something to steal. An alarm was raised when the accused ran away. The police were informed and Inspector Baldwin promptly appeared on the scene. He took the two girls in a gharry through the bazar to the Bandra railway station where the accused was seen waiting for a train to Bombay. When identified by the girls, he immediately took to flight, the Inspector and a Pathan gharrywalla closely chasing him. He ran towards the Khari village and during his fight he threw the scapulars and medals over a wall into a compound. He was at last seized near the Tata blocks and the booty was recovered.

With the previous convictions, the accused has been altogether five times to jail.

DISEASE AND SUPERSTITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The two extraordinary examples given by your correspondent Mr. R G Mahimkar on the 15th instant are genuine that have taken place in Parel Village.

The other day I had the misfortune to witness another example in Worli, of a man boasting of the possession of supernatural powers.

This man had been attacked some time before by plague and recovered after a short time. Since the day he was attacked, he was dancing and playing in his house and other people's houses. I do not wish to take valuable time by giving a long account of this man but I may give a brief but extraordinary example.

On the 13th and 14th instant a young woman was brought to the house of this man as her parents took her to have been bewitched. Now this woman was taken to his room and he began to dance and play his supernatural powers on her and at last beat her severely. Some of the spectators not satisfied with this, also took the same stick and vent their anger on her. The result was nothing and the woman had to suffer a great deal at the hands of this loafer and on account of the foolish idea of her parents.

Another example in 2nd Carpenter Lane shows that a young lad of 14 years was attacked by plague and was kept under the care of such persons boasting of supernatural powers. The result was that the lad expired on the 4th day of his attack. Had his mother kept him under the treatment of a Doctor and had not these rascals interfered, the boy might have survived.

Will the authorities give attention to these cases and take proper steps to stop this ever increasing nuisance and save human lives from the hands of these loafers.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO, S. PARALKER,

Worli, May 16, 1918.

SUPERSTITION AMONG CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reading the letter in your yesterday's issue under the signature of Mr. R. G. Mahimker over the heading of "Disease and Superstition," I feel strongly inclined to request you to give me a small place in your widely-read journal to draw the attention of the leaders lay and cleric, of the Roman Catholic Community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein to practices such as those mentioned by Mr. Mahimker prevailing among Christians of the places named. This is to be regretted all the more since the community in question has been Christianized centuries ago. The prevalence of superstition is due to ignorance, illiteracy and a very imperfect knowledge of the essentials of Christianity. That poverty, ignorance and superstition should prevail in spite of the existence of prelates and priests for ages would go to prove the failure of Christianity to up-lift the people whom it has converted to its creed. But, Sir, Christianity has wherever it has spread improved the condition of the people it has brought in its fold—morally, socially, educationally and even materially. The explanation of the fact that it has not done so in the abovementioned places must be sought for in another direction—in the character of the prelacy and the clergy that governs and rules the community concerned. Judged by results and the state of things, it stands condemned. If the fault does not lie with the priesthood concerned, then it must be assumed that the character and the material of the community is such that all efforts to improve its condition must end in failures or that Christianity "per se" is incapable of promoting human progress or advancement. Whichever proposition you are disposed to accept, my request for the matter being considered by the leaders of the community deserves, I think, attention.—Yours, etc.,

F. R. G.

Bombay, May 16.

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THE LONG-RANGE GUN.

SHELLS FLUNG 20 MILES HIGH.

"Le progres de l'artillerie est le progrès de la civilisation," Napoleon wrote. And this sort of progrès has made a giant stride in the last few days writes Sir George Greenhill to the "Times." Paris at the moment is under a bombardment from a gun located at a range of 120 kilometres, or 75 miles. Fragments of the projectile reveal a calibre of 240 milimetres, or 9.5 inches, practically the calibre of the gun employed by us 30 years ago in the Jubilee expetriments at Shoeburyness.

These experiments were sanctioned in 1887 with the object of testing the ballistic tables and artillery theory of the day, in long-range fire, as long as was then obtainable. Our gun was elevated to 40deg., and fired a shell weighing 380lb. with a muzzle velocity of about 2,400 feet per second, and the range measured was over 22,000 yards, or 12 miles. On Galileo's theory, and in the absence of air resistance, this velocity would send the shot to nearly threefold this range, so that the great influence is revealed of the resistance of the air, although the shot must have been sailing along for the most part at a height or two or three miles, in air of nearly half the density here on the ground. In calculations of long-range fire, this correction for tenuity of the air is important, and the labour is thereby much increased.

Calculations beforehand were invited, in 1887, to predict the range to be expected, with the condition of being deposited before the gun was fired. The result obtained by Lieutenant Wolley Dod, R.A., was in very satisfactory accordance with the actual practice, as he had made a careful allowance for tenuity. A description of his calculation will be found, in the official "Text Book of Gunnery," 1902. This was for the muzzle velocity 2,400ft. per second, considered very high 30 years ago. But to-day we have a gun of the same calibre to throw its shot to sixfold range; and if we assume with Galileo that double velocity will throw to fourhold range, the German gun must give a velocity of something approaching 6,000ft. per second. This may be reduced to 5,000 or less, if the projectile is almost solid, like a shot, with more weight to overcome air resistance. The gun, too, may be elevated to 45deg. and over, so as to clear more quickly the dense ground air, and reach the attenuated strata for its horizontal flight, sailing along at a height of nearly 20 miles.

These are problems which must have fascinated the young German "Wolley Dods," students of the Berlin Militar-Technische Akademie, not only for the exterior ballistic science of the flight of the shot in the air, but more so for the difficulties of internal ballitics, in the design of a gun and its charge, to impart the incredible velocity of 5,000ft. per second.

And if he does not stop there but is prepared to promise a doubled velocity again, and a fourhold range of 300 miles, what is to prevent London from being bombarded from Ostend, or Cologne from Dover? The artillery enthusiast may then indulge in some mathematical amusement by treating the shot as if it were an independent satellite moving in a radiating field of gravity in an elliptic path, appreciably different from the parabola of Galileo.

THE SHELL WITHIN A SHELL THEORY.

A theory has been advanced that the shell carries another shell in its inside, which it ejects at mid-range. This appears a useless and dangerous complication, and does not fit in with the description of the French expert of the grooves of riffing to be seen on fragments of the shell.

Our Jubilee experiments came to a sudden, mysterious end, just as the scientific interest was beginning. The official reason assigned was the results would never be of any military value; but there is evidence of timid acquiescence in legal influence, as it was feared that the lord of the manor of the foreshore would claim large compensation for trespass, the shot sailing two or three miles high over his privillege.

But the German kept a careful watch, and carried on further with the research, culminating at last in this recent development of artillery science. The military value of this fire, or of aerial attack, does not consist in knocking down a few walls and houses, but is the psychological effect on the capital city of the enemy. So the explosive destructive effect of the shell is not so important as the extra long range attainable by making the shell practically a solid shot.

To judge from the traditions of our artillery school on Woolwich Common, the war would be decided by little tin guns on wheels, to go at a gallop behind horses, and no science required, or sights even, with the Fuzzy-Wuzzy artillery tactics of "Gallop up close, to 400 yards, and let 'em have it" of the massacre of Colenco. But so far this war has given no opportunity to this showy costly arm, and the money is spent better elsewhere, especially as the effect in peace of a *corps d'élite* is to take the heart out of the hardworking, necessary, but unornamental branches, with not enough limelight to go round, for any to be spared on them.

But to-day he is coming to his right place in front, and we may be sure the scientific artillery officer is on his mettle to rival and exceed these recent performances which have taken us all by surprise.

The internment took place at the Rangoon cantonment cemetery on Wednesday evening of the late Lieut. R. Gust, Station Staff Officer, Rangoon Brigade. It was largely attended, those present including Major-General Raitt, G. O. C., Burma; Col. Pullen, commanding Rangoon Brigade, and Col. Montgomery, and officers and men of the Rifle Brigade, the deceased's regiment. Rev. W. H. Cowper Johnson, the Cathedral Chaplain, officiated.

MISCHIEVOUS ARTICLES.

EDITOR, WRITER AND PRINTERS FINED.

At Bow-street Police Court, during mail week, before Sir John Dickinson, Leo Alfred Garner, of Walnut-tree-walk, Kennington-road; George Sanders, of Gerard-street, Soho; and the Twentieth Century Press (1918) (Limited), Clerkenwell-green, were jointly summoned, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, for having in articles published in the "Licensed Vehicle Trade Record" on January 9 and February 6, made statements likely to prejudice recruiting and to cause sedition and disaffection among the civilian population.

Sir Archibald Bodkin (instructed by Mr. William Lewis), who prosecuted, said that the articles complained of, headed respectively "Who is to Blame?" and "O State, Thow art a Bestial Thing," were printed in a paper of which the defendant Sanders was the acting editor and publisher, and which was the official organ of the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers. The first article consisted largely of an attack on the Labour leaders for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war. Labour was urged not to support the country in meeting its military necessities. In the second article there were many very mischievous passages. It was suggested that the war was got up by financiers and others who were out to enrich themselves, not caring who went under, and that the only remedy and safeguard lay in revolution.

Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., on behalf of Sanders, said that his client was only the temporary editor of the paper, he was not familiar with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and moreover, as the servant of the Vehicle Workers' Union, who were the owners of the paper, he had been under the impression that he was entitled to insert any articles sent in by members of the union.

Mr. Martin O'Connor said that Garner wished to express regret for having written the article "Who is to Blame?"

Sir A Bodkin said that he understood that Garner was a licensed driver. It appeared that the article was the first he had ever written, and that he had expected it would be subjected to some kind of discreet censorship, instead of which it had been passed for insertion without alteration.

Mr. James Dodd, for the Twentieth Century Press, stated that his clients had no sympathy with the impugned articles, which would never have been printed but for the absence at the time, owing to illness, of the manager. The company had always supported the Government in its war policy.

Sir John Dickson said that the articles were perfectly disgraceful. Sanders must pay fines amounting to £200 and 30 guineas costs; Garner, a fine of £100 and 15 guineas costs; and the Twentieth Century Press a fine of £20 and 10 guineas costs.—"The Times."

THEFT OF SHIP'S STORES.

VICTUALLING OFFICER CONVICTED.

DISCUSSION ON DUTY OF POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which Inspector Finan charged William Rigney, victualling chief petty officer on board, one of H. M.'s steamships, with the theft of six cases of milk, four cases of salmon and four cases of jam, of the collective value of Rs. 472. Mr. Vas defended the accused.

Mr. G. Colonello of Messrs. Colonello and Sons of Medows Street, was questioned by the Court in regard to the printed handbill of the shop produced in the case. He said that it was only a memorandum form. He did not know whose handwriting was on it. On Monday the accused came to him and enquired if the witness would buy a few things such as tins of milk, salmon, etc. He (the witness) replied that he would buy something in the way of provision. He was offered tea also, but witness told him that it was not in his line. Then the accused left saying he would bring the things that evening or the following morning. He did not know who had written on the memorandum form. This form was something like a scribbling paper, and if any customer or friend wanted some paper, it was given to him.

ACCUSED'S PAST GOOD RECORD.

Mr. Kiddle, the complainant in the case, was further cross-examined by Mr. Vas. He said the accused was in the Naval service for the last 15 years. The certificates which were given him each year by his superior officers, spoke of his very good character and very great ability.

Mr. Kiddle was then asked whether if the accused had suggested to him (Mr. Kiddle) that the surplus provision on board the ship should be set apart and stored in the Dorris godown in the arsenal, he would have agreed to it.

Mr. Kiddle replied that his intention was not to send any provisions outside. He would have asked the accused to keep such surplus store on board separately. On some occasions, in small matters the accused had acted in anticipation of his sanction.

In reply to a question by the Magistrate, witness said he could not suggest any reason or advantage for sending the particular cases of provisions to the Dorris godown.

Re-examined by Inspector Finan, witness said that according to the strict letter of the regulations everything should be surveyed. But according to his experience it was only necessary to survey damaged or unfit goods.

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

Three witnesses were then called by the accused. Two of them, viz., James Fife and Frederick William Gollop, both seamen, said that except at the dockyard gate they had not seen Sergt. Flint anywhere else.

Charles William Peterson said, on the forenoon, before the arrest of the accused, Sergt. Flint had come on board the ship and asked him where he could find the steward. That was the only time he saw Mr. Flint on the vessel, but he saw him several times in the vicinity of the ship in the forenoon. He did not know what happened between the accused and Sergt. Flint, after showing whom where the steward was, he (witness) went about his work.

SERGT. FLINT'S PART.

Mr. Vas addressing the Court, said that if the accused had not fallen in with Sergt. Flint, the case would never have arisen. The position was this: Either the accused had dishonest intention and had committed theft, or he had no dishonest intention. If the Court arrived at the conclusion that the accused had dishonest intention, then he would apply to the Court for sanction to prosecute Sergt. Flint for aiding and abetting the accused in the commission of the offence, because knowing that the accused had dishonest intention, Sergt. Flint encouraged him in it or winked at it. On Sergt. Flint's own evidence, there was no doubt that he knew that the accused contemplated a crime; and it was his duty, as a police officer, to prevent it and not to take it up. The end never justifies the means. If Sergt. Flint had warned him, such a thing would never have happened.

The Magistrate said that the only point in the case was whether the accused removed the goods with a dishonest motive.

Mr. Vas argued that the burden of guilt should not be put wholly on the accused's shoulders.

The Magistrate: We are not trying anybody else at present.

Mr. Vas said that he only wanted to point out that his client was not wholly responsible for the crime: it could have been prevented if Sergt. Flint had not encouraged the accused. That was an important point for the defence.

The Magistrate: As an extenuating circumstance?

Mr. Vas said that if the Magistrate found the accused guilty, it would be an extenuating circumstance. Mr. Vas then proceeded to argue that the accused had no dishonest intent, and that all that he did was a blunder on his part and nothing more.

DUTY OF THE POLICE.

Inspector Finan said that the accused had admitted that he had made preparations for the commission of the crime, and when he removed the goods from the dockyard to the arsenal he committed theft within the four corners of the law. From the very first, the hands of the defence were not clean, and as could be expected they attacked the police right through the case. Three witnesses were called by the defence to prove the accused's allegations against Sergt. Flint. Two of them had stated that they knew nothing. The third said that Sergt. Flint came on board, and asked for the steward. That might or might not be the case, but no adverse inference could be drawn from that statement as it stood. It had been alleged that it was the duty of the police to prevent a crime, but it should not be forgotten that it was also their duty to detect a crime. In a case like that, it was not, only the question of the man who committed theft, but also of the man who received the stolen goods. It was a well-known maxim that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves. It was clearly the duty of the police to get hold of the receivers. Sergt. Flint had with all candour admitted that the accused had invited him to drink and that after the conversation he had told him that he would see what he could do. What happened had been communicated to him by Mr. Flint at every stage.

FACILITATING THE CRIME.

The Magistrate: Is it desirable that the police should proceed in that way and facilitate a crime?

Mr. Finan said he would not say that such a procedure facilitated a crime. It was necessary that the police should get at the receiver of property as well as the committer of the offence. That would certainly act as deterrent.

The Magistrate: No receiver was mentioned during the first interview.

Mr. Finan: No receiver was named then, but a difficulty was expressed about selling the goods.

The Magistrate: Sergt. Flint did not refer to the difficulty of selling on the first occasion. He spoke about the difficulty of passing the goods out.

Mr. Finan said, about 15 cases had to be taken out, and the question before the police was who was going to receive the goods. Mr. Finan then concluded by saying that the case had been proved to the hilt against the accused.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The Magistrate in giving his decision said the chief duty of the police was to detect an offence, and if Sergt. Flint had been approached in the matter as he had stated, in his (Magistrate's) opinion it was his (Sergt. Flint's) duty to bring about the arrest of the accused by detecting the offence. The accused's defence was that on his way home to dinner he thought better of it and changed his mind. His explanation was that there was a surplus of provision and as he wished to have it surveyed he took the goods in question to the arsenal for that purpose. But the complainant stated that he had been warned by the authorities not to use the godown at the arsenal for storing provision, and, therefore, the removal of the goods by the accused would be directly contrary to the wishes of the complainant. The complainant had also stated that there was no object in surveying the stores there, because they were not unfit for food. It was impossible that it was the intention of the accused to remove these goods from the dockyard to the godown in the arsenal simply for survey, because there was no reason why they should be surveyed. He was unable to believe that these goods were removed from the dockyard honestly. He convicted the accused.

Inspector Finan said he had orders from the naval and dockyard authority to press the charge with utmost rigour, because such a large surplus of provision on board the ship meant deprivation of gallant sailors of their rations.

Mr. Vas asked the Court to take a lenient view of the case, having regard to his certificate of character.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

The Magistrate said, taking into consideration the very good services which the accused had rendered for 15 years on the one hand, and the fact that this was a serious offence and that the prosecution pressed for severe punishment on the other, he sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

"MISAPPLICATION OF RENT ACT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg your permission to lay before the public, another instance of deliberate misapplication of the Rent Act. A tenant, in Byculla (whose rent was increased from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 on 1-1-18) received a letter from the landlord's pleader on the 7th instant, stating that as the rent of the premises was reduced in 1916 from Rs. 75 to Rs. 45, the landlord was going to take Rs. 75 as the rent for 1916 and add to that 10 per cent. as "allowable under the Rent Act," and that he was, therefore, entitled to recover Rs. 82-8-0 as the rent of the premises. It is clear that, in the opinion of this pleader, all landlords are permitted to increase their rent by 10 per cent. to be in the fashion as it were. Clause 7 states that wherever an increase is allowable under the provisions of the Act, no such increase shall be recoveralbe, till 4 clear weeks have elapsed, after the landlord has served on the tenant a notice in writing of his intention to increase the rent, "accompanied, with a statement showing his reasons for such increase," i.e. whether it is due to an increase in municipal rates, cesses or taxes, or on account of expenditure incurred on improvement or structural alteration, (not including expenditure on ordinary repairs). With regard to landlords making a convenience of the Act, to increase their rent, as in this case, let us see what clause 14 (as amended) says. "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to entitle a landlord to increase the rent of any premises in any case, in which he would not be entitled to do so, if this Act had not been passed." In spite of the numerous attempts made through the press to show the public that the Rent Act is being grossly misapplied by landlords and pleaders, and that in giving way to their threats they are submitting to illegal demands, there is still a large number of people, who on receipt of a pleader's letter, at once conceive visions of a crowded court-room, the dock, a growling judge, and finally disgrace, in view of which they surrender on the spot. It is high time tenants realised that in the Rent Act lies their refuge, and cease to be afraid when lawyers quote it as their authority for making various demands, for it is then, in nearly every case, misapplied.—Yours, etc.,

D. H. C.

NAVAL FIGHT OFF DUNKIRK.

ENEMY SHIPS TORPEDOED AND RAMMED.

18 BEATEN BY FIVE.

The following account of the destroyer action off Dunkirk in the early morning of Thursday, March 23, has been compiled by "The Times" from the narratives of eye-witnesses:—

Some weeks have passed since the officers and men of the Drifter Patrol congregated in the grey church by the quayside at Dover. It was a rather pathetic gathering that mourned its dead that Sunday morning, with the sunlight streaming through the stained-glass windows and lighting the weather-beaten faces of skippers and deckhands, trimmers, and enginemen of the Trawler Reserve. The German destroyers had fallen on them 48 hours before, had sunk seven of their little craft, and had escaped scot free. They were only fishermen, for all their brass buttons and blue uniforms and plentiful display of D.S.C.'s and D.S.M.'s; simple folk accustomed to judge life by its tangible results. They were not concerned with strategy or the might-have-been. They had been accustomed to look to their big brothers, the destroyers, in the simple faith of children when there was trouble, and for once, it seemed, they had looked in vain. They had had a "drubbing," and they took it according to the tradition of British seamen; but a puzzled, grieving look remained.

The captain of the Drifter Patrol marched them away from the church and talked to them, standing on a drum of paint in the more familiar environment of coils of wire, floats, nets, mine-cases, and all the grim impedimenta of their calling. It was in no sense of the word a speech, but it was a very moving little address. "Never fear," he concluded, "we'll take tea with the Hun before you're all much older, or I'll eat my hat." It takes a brave man to prophesy concerning war these days, but the men of the Drifter Patrol stumped back to their little craft comforted, and, as events transpired, he was right.

RUNAWAY RAIDERS.

In the dark hour preceding dawn on March 21 the British destroyers Botha (Commander Roger L'E. M. Rede, R.N.) and Morris (Lieutenant-Commander Percy R. P. Percival, R.N.) and the three French destroyers Mehl, Magon, and Bouclier were on patrol in the eastern waters of the Channel, when a sudden outburst of firing was heard to the northward. Vivid flashes of gunfire out to sea made it plain that the enemy was engaged on a futile bombardment of the crumbling bathing-sheds of deserted French watering places. The Allied force promptly made for the flashes at full speed, led by the Botha. Star shells fired in an endeavour to light up the enemy and to obtain their range, however, merely had the effect of quelling the bombardment and scattering the raiders, who were never seen again. The patrolling force then proceeded to search to the north-westward in the hope of intercepting any divisions of the enemy which had ventured more into mid-Channel. Star shells were fired at intervals, for the night was misty, and presently one of these bursting ahead revealed the shadowy outline of a force of enemy destroyers and torpedo-boats sneaking off through the darkness in the direction of their base.

The Botha challenged, and an unfamiliar reply winked at them out of the night. The next instant British and French were pouring a heavy fire into the enemy. For a few minutes a grim little fight ensued. The Allies rapidly overhauled the raiders and set the darkness ablaze with flashes of gunfire and blazing wreckage flying broadcast from shell bursting on impact. A running fight between torpedo craft is like a battle between scorpions; whichever gets a sting home first rarely has need to strike again. None of the German torpedoes found their mark, but the Morris, emerging from a smoke screen flung out by the fleeing enemy, cut off a German destroyer of a large type and torpedoed her at 500 yards range. She blew up and sank almost immediately, heeling over amid clouds of steam and vanishing stern first.

COMMANDER'S PROMPT ACTION.

In the meanwhile the Botha's main steam pipe had been severed by a stray shell, and she immediately began to lose her way through the water. Her commander, realizing that if he was to finish his "cup of tea with the Hun" he must needs drink it quickly, fired both torpedoes at the leading boats, and, putting his helm hard over, rammed the fourth boat in the line cleanly amidships. His speed had dropped considerably, but it sufficed to drive the knife-edged bows on the Botha clean through, cutting the enemy completely in half. The Botha then swung round and attempted to repeat the *coup* on the next astern. The German vessel succeeded in eluding the Botha's crippled onslaught, but she fell a victim to the French destroyers. She lay disabled and ablaze, and they closed and pounded the flaming wreck with torpedo and gunfire as a man grinds a dead snake under his heel.

The Morris by this time had relinquished the pursuit, having lost the quarry in the smoke and mist. She returned to the scene of action and took her lame sister in tow, while the French destroyers circled round in the grey dawn picking up prisoners. From statements made by these, it appears that no fewer than 18 torpedo craft had sallied forth for the raid. They were unhesitatingly attacked and rather badly mauled by two British and three French destroyers, and fled (as one of the British officers picturesquely described it) "like scalded dogs."

The adventures of the remaining 15 were by no means ended when they quitted French waters, leaving three of their number behind. A squadron of the Royal Naval Air Service bombing machines proceeding up the coast sighted the homing German flotillas and fell on them—or rather suffered their bombs to do so. They reported having completely thrown the enemy into disorder and scattered them in all directions. A squadron of enemy seaplanes that had gone out at dawn to look for the wanderers then encountered the escort fighters of the bombing machines, and in a very short time had their numbers reduced by four. Of these, three were accounted for by one British pilot.

It must have been with feelings of more than ordinary relief that the German torpedo force sighted the long, grey mole of Ostend harbour through the morning mist. But even then their nerves had yet another ordeal to face. Something rushed across the face of the water in a cloud of spray apparently from nowhere. A torpedo struck the stern of one of the German destroyers, and the cloud of spray tore away through a hail of shell and bullets, unscathed, and vanished in the mist.

OTHER ITEMS.

The 7,000, ton Nelson liner, Highland Scot has been wrecked off Rio Janeiro.

The Germans will evacuate the Aaland Islands on the 23rd May.

Italian destroyers attacked an enemy convoy bound for Durazzo and sank a transport.

Finnish troops are already replacing them.

A Vienna telegram states that Emperor Karl is shortly proceeding to Sofia and Constantinople.

A Vienna message says:—The existence is officially denied of the second letter of Emperor Karl, mentioned by the "Manchester Guardian."

The Governor-General of Dutch East Indies reports that shipping to America has been resumed. Export licences are being issued for goods of which export was prohibited.

A telegram from Berlin says in the by-election at Zwinekan a majority Socialist defeated an independent Socialist by eight thousand. The seat has hitherto been held by the latter.

A Constantinople telegram states that Cis-Caucasia has declared its independence.

It is reported from Germany that the Marghiloman Cabinet in Roumania has resigned.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu has taken up his duties as a Member of the India Council.

A joint conference of the cotton employers and employees at Manchester considered the operatives' application for a thirty per cent. advance in wages. The conference adjourned till 22nd May.

A London message says:—

The Minister of Reconstruction has appointed a Committee to investigate the desirability of establishing state and municipal housing banks with a view to advancing funds to private persons and bodies for the provision of working class houses after the war.

SOLDIERS' ROWDYISM ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The behaviour of Indian soldiers travelling on the railways to and from the various fronts or camps has been growing from bad to worse. In the beginning they simply used to take hold of one or two carriages and the passengers let them alone. Now, nearly all the third class carriages of a train are being invaded by the gallant troops, who occupy a compartment for 8 soldiers at the rate of 3 or 4 and then defy, maltreat and insult people. Even this could be tolerated to a degree, but now even the ladies do not escape the insolent, rather intolerable behaviour the soldiers are daily seen to adopt towards them. All this happens under the very nose of the police and railway officers, but the poor third class passengers seem to have no existence in their eyes, and therefore no body, although asked, takes the trouble to reprimand or even request the soldiers to be orderly.

To prove this, facts can be collected in a single journey by those who have the eyes to see. I will cite only one case. A friend was travelling from Amritsar to Delhi by the Bombay Mail. During the journey a respectable couple entered the compartment—the man was allowed to enter because he had by him a young woman, his wife. More than half of the carriage was occupied by rowdy soldiers. Hardly had the poor couple taken their seats when a tall young soldier came forward and began to dance and sing obscene songs in front of the lady to the heartfelt glee and satisfaction of his companions. No other non-soldier passengers dared prevent this brutish, threatening rogue, a disgrace to his Majesty's Army, and he went on in this wicked manner for some 10 to 12 minutes, when an old soldier could not bear it any longer and hushed him into silence.

Such occurrences could be multiplied, for who knows of the unspeakable miseries of the poor villagers, whose minds are being daily poisoned by this intolerable behaviour, and hardly less intolerable indifference on the part of Railway and Police officers. For the good name of the Government this increasing evil must be put down with the least possible delay.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The market for jute mill shares ruled dull and inactive with a certain amount of business passing and prices on the whole fairly well maintained, but outside buyers being conspicuous by their absence, bazar operators had the market to themselves. A very small business was reported in coal shares and in miscellaneous securities without any feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Banejorah 16-12; Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-12; Deoghur 12; Industry 14-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 266-8, Bally 210, Clive ord 242, Howrah ord 42-4, Kamarhatty ord 627, Kankinarrah ord 748 s.l., Lawrence ord 515 s.l., Lansdowne ord 35, Northbrook ord 52-8, Reliance ord 36-12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 19-4, Behar Oil 41, Bengal Brass 29-8, Britannia Biscuits 12-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-6 to Rs. 64-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

A Rangoon message says:—A serious fire on Wednesday night completely destroyed Messrs. Jamal's Rice Mill and paddy g down at Eywa across the Rangoon river. The mill and machinery valued at four lakhs and godown valued at three lakhs were destroyed.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CONFERENCE.

The following is the programme of the 8th session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi conference to be held to-day at 2-30 p.m.:—

1. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, will read his address.
2. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will be proposed to the chair.

Proposer: The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

Seconders: Dr. Popat Purbhooram and Kazi Kabeeruddin.

3. The President's address.
4. The annual report of the Conference will be read by the Secretary, Central Standing Committee.
5. Speech on "Human life and native medicine," by Ayurvedic Bharat Panchayan Pandit Ram Parshad Sahib Sharma, Raj Vaid, Patiala State.
6. The following resolution will be put from the chair:—

"That this Conference heartily prays for the speedy close of the present war and a glorious victory to the British Arms."

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

In connection with the Ashadi Fair to be held at Pandharpur in July, a Press Note issued by the Bombay Government notifies for general information that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot, without interfering with the essential goods traffic in connection with the war, arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said Fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

CONTROL OF CHARCOAL.

A notification in the Department of Industry and Commerce states that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary for the purpose of securing the public safety to control the supply of charcoal throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MADRASA-E. NIZAMIA.

Moulvi Saifuddin, the Director of this institution, has issued the following appeal which should receive a warm response from the Moslems of Bombay:—

This well-known Madrasa which is located in Memonwada, Pydhoni has flourished for over half a century and has much good work to its credit. Not only does it impart a sound religious and secular training but also affords boarding, lodging and other requisites to poor Muslim boys.

Owing to want of accommodation, it has not been possible to admit more than 27 boys, and applications for admission have therefore to be refused. This being very unfortunate, it is essential to extend the existing premises to avoid this difficulty.

I, therefore, appeal on behalf of the Institution, to all Muslim brethren either to provide for a free suitable building or to let the same at moderate rent. Another want is the provision for a couple of teachers to cope with the increasing work of the Institution. Even as it is, the work of the Institution is managed with great difficulty owing to the present hard times and there cannot therefore be made any allowance for further accommodation of poor Muslim boys whose applications are therefore necessarily refused.

I once more appeal to my brethren to give a helping hand to this needy Institution which has produced many learned men, like 1. Maulvi Khairudin father of Abulkalam Azad, the Editor of "Al Hilal" 2. the late Kazi Md. Saleh, 3. Shamsul Ulma Maulvi Goolam Rasool Madrasi, 4. Shamsul Ulma Maulvi Vaseeh Ahmed, 5. Md. Yusuf, father of the late Kazi Mahomed Ali Murge.

Help either in shape of books, clothes or otherwise will also be thankfully received.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme at the Palace of Varieties last night proved a complete success. The chief attraction being a new Parsi burlesque entitled "Merwanjee Matrimonial Misadventure," or "The Trial By Jury," produced by that talented artiste, Mr. Steve Buckingham. It proved a scream of laughter from start to finish. The Musical Shirleys presented an entire change of programme. Miss Laura Diamond, Mr. C. Morris, and Steve and Ethel appearing in fine songs and dances. The whole programme proved a most entertaining one.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MAHOMEDAN STUDENTS IN SIND.

Rules for special scholarships for Muhammadans in secondary schools in Sind are published in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette." Forty-nine scholarships will ordinarily be awarded annually to enable Mohamedan pupils studying in primary schools to join an Anglo-vernacular school. Ordinarily seven scholarships will be awarded in each district, but if in any district there are not enough qualified candidates scholarships may be transferred by the Educational Inspector in Sind from that district to any other in which they may be more needed. The scholarships will be open to Mahomedan born or domiciled in Sind. The value of each scholarship will be Rs. 10 per mensem for standards I to III and Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem for standards IV to VII.

MYSTERY OF A SEPOY'S DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Elamdin Nurudin, a sepoy and an inmate of the Queen Mary Technical Institute.

Lieut. Ardesher Byramji Mistry, I.M.S., said the deceased came to him at 8 a.m. on Tuesday and complained of internal pains in the stomach and said he was constipated. Witness gave him a dose of medicine. He heard on Wednesday morning that the deceased had been found dead. The police were informed and the body removed to the morgue.

Alimahomed Gorkhan, an inmate of the Institute, said the deceased slept next to him. On Tuesday night the deceased complained of pain in his left arm. He appeared to be all right, but the next morning when witness tried to wake him up for prayers, he found him dead.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A Tahsil conference is to be held at Dhamtari, Raipur district, to-day. The president-elect Rai Saheb Wamanrao Lakhe accompanied by the Hon. Mr. C. M. Thacker and others, arrived there by train on Thursday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, May 19.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th.

MONDAY, May 20.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 12-20 p.m. (B. T.).

FRIDAY, May 24.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Empire Day, Masquerade Dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alahmira Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 2-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1-13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE FANTASTICS.

The Booking opens to-day at Rose & Co., for the "Fantastics" season which commences at the Town Hall on Tuesday next.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above club a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Shanker Hari Varde on "Health and its Preservation" on Sunday at 7 p. m. (S. T.), in the Library of the Club, Dongre's Building, New Foras Road.

A CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

Dongersi Morarji, a child of three years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house in Memonwadi, was standing on a chair on Wednesday evening, looking out of the window, when he overbalanced himself and fell, out of the window on to the road, a drop of 25 feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

WEAVER'S NIGHT CLASS

The Khatau Makunji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., have given a donation of Rs. 150 to the Social Service League for the Weavers' Night Class, which is held in the premises of the League's Parel branch. A plain loom with a drop box and dobby is required for practical demonstration and instruction in the class. Donation like the above will enable the League to supply that want and also to widen its field of activity in this direction.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS

The presence of all the volunteers in full uniform is required at the Ayurvedic and Unani Conference, which will be held at the Royal Opera House Theatre on New Queen's Road on the following days:—To-day at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Saturday the 18th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Sunday the 19th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

N. B.—The volunteers should note that the time mentioned for Saturday and Sunday viz. 10-30 should be read as A. M. and not P. M. (S. T.), it being misprinted in the cards sent to them.

WOMAN DROWNED IN A WELL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Manibai, a Hindu woman, aged 15 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who resided with her husband Purshotam Somji at Vithalwadi, was standing on the cover of a well and drawing water from it, when she lost her balance and fell into it. Her husband, having come to know of this, went to the well, got a rope and went down, and took her out, but she died on the way to the hospital. The jury, returned a verdict that Manibai's death was caused by drowning.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The followng donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—

In memory of the late Sheth Ambaram Motichand through his daughter Mulibai a 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note Rs. 500; Sheth Jethabhai Govindji Rs. 128-12; in memory of Sheth Khatao Shivji Rs. 101; Sheth Khimji Damji in honour of his daughter's marriage Rs. 101; the Second Presidency Magistrate Rs. 100; Messrs. Thakorlal Maganlal & Co. Rs. 100; Sheth Meghaji Chelaji Rs. 79-6-6; Sheth Pragji Surji Rs. 75; Sheth Tulsidas Mohanji Rs. 70-5; Sheth Manilal Harjivandas Rs. 66-10-3; in memory of the late Sheth Khimji Dayal Rs. 50; in memory of Jethalal, son of Khimji Nemidas Rs. 50; and miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 50, Rs. 168-1-6.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 17th May, 1918.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

A grave miscarriage of justice, in our opinion, occurred on Wednesday in the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate's Court. Most of our readers, probably, are acquainted with the circumstances of the case in which Ramsingh Virsinhji was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Sagirthi, a girl aged 10, niece of the accused's wife. The case was reported at length in our columns last week. The prosecution was instituted by Mr. Ardeshir B. Chothia, a member of the Committee of the Children's Refuge. The notable features of the case were, one, the horrifying description of the alleged treatment of the little girl by the accused, as related by several respectable and impartial witnesses and, two, the truculent attitude displayed by the accused in Court, towards the Magistrate and everybody concerned. According to the evidence of the prosecution, the accused had habitually beaten and otherwise ill-treated the child without mercy. One witness said, one day he kicked her like a football, on another day this witness heard cries and sounds of beating with a stick. The next day the girl had serious injuries on the fingers, ear and head. Another witness said the injuries on one occasion were so shocking that "she could not bear the sight of them." "The left ear was split, and her finger was either torn, or swollen, and the back was full of weals." A medical gentleman who heard the screams and cries of the girl afterwards examined her and confirmed the statement as to the marks of injury on the back, the wounds on the scalp and ear. The evidence, in fact, went to show that the girl was treated by the accused as a drudge and brutally ill-treated if she did not satisfy his requirements as to the services he conceived he was entitled to exact from her.

So much for the story told by the prosecution. As to the accused's attitude, Mr. Chothia stated in evidence that when he refused to compound the case at accused's request the latter threatened to murder him if he went on with it. Mrs. Darasha B. Mehta, wife of the accused's employer, said that, after the information was filed, the accused came to her and said "he would kill anybody who would fight out his case in the Court." And the accused himself admitted that he had sent the girl out of Bombay to prevent her, being called to give evidence, and in defiance of the Court. He also admitted having beaten the girl but "not in such a way as to endanger her life." The Magistrate at this stage refused to allow a medical witness to be called to show whether a charge under section 324 I. P. C. would be justified and said he would frame a charge of the minor grade under section 323 (simple hurt.) The medical witness, he said, could be examined on the point *afterwards*. This refusal to go into the question of the more serious charge is important in view of the "compounding" of the case later. The case was then adjourned for defence witnesses to be called. On the case being called on Wednesday, Mr. M. De Cruz, pleader for the accused, stated that "the case had been compounded out of Court by the parties aggrieved." He added that Mr. Chothia was downstairs. The Magistrate thereupon acquitted the accused. Immediately after, Mr. Chothia appeared in the Court, assured the Magistrate that he had not compounded the case and that he had gone downstairs to escort the lady witnesses. The Magistrate, however, said he had no power to change his order. Later, Mr. Chothia appeared with his pleader and the latter explained that he (the pleader) was under the impression that the case was fixed for 12-30 as that was the time given on the summons issued to the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital. The Magistrate, without enquiry into this important detail, managed to satisfy himself with the announcement that postponed cases were usually taken first in his Court. He had no reason to disbelieve Mr. De Cruz's word as a practitioner of the Court. He had fixed no time for the case, —and there was nothing on the record. We have a high respect for Mr. Oliviera as a just, able and impartial Magistrate but we regret that we must say he showed want of discrimination in this case. In the first place, the case was not one which could be regarded as a mere ordinary dispute or squabble between two private parties. The prosecution was instituted by a member of a public institution for the protection of children and it would be inconceivable to the ordinary mind that a case of such a character would be compounded. We consider the Magistrate should have sent for Mr. Chothia, on hearing that he was in the precincts of the Court, to obtain from him the confirmation or otherwise of this extremely surprising conclusion to a case of this character. It is true that under the Code, it was within the competence of the girl herself to compound the charge under Section 323. But Mr. De Cruz was not the pleader for the girl, and, to say the least, the Magistrate was wanting in discrimination in his failure to call the girl in order that he might satisfy himself that a proper and legitimate arrangement had been made and that the girl had not been bullied or terrorised into compliance. Indeed it seems to us it was the absolute duty of the Magistrate, in such a case, in view of the tender age of the party aggrieved, the improbability of her understanding properly the significance of such an arrangement as the "compounding" of a case, and the public importance of the matter to insist upon her production in Court for examination by him on the point. Secondly, after the acquittal, however irrevocable the Magistrate's order, his duty did not end with the announcement of this lamentable fact. The matter required to be cleared up. We think the Magistrate should have sent for the accused's pleader and sought an explanation from him as to how he came to make the statement that the case had been compounded, in view of Mr. Chothia's unequivocal assurance that there had been no suggestion of compounding it. In view of the public importance of this case, it is most lamentable that the Court should have allowed the accused to slip out of its hands so easily. The result is that a man, who, if the prosecution case had been established, deserved a heavy punishment in the public interest, manages to evade the decision of the Court by what on the face of it was a daring trick. And a public-spirited attempt to deal with an example of a grave social abuse is defeated. We wish there were some means of re-opening this matter, for Ramsing Virsinhji has decidedly won a victory over public justice.

VAGARIES TO BE CHECKED.

At the recent session of the Bombay Provincial Conference, a protest was mad regarding the abuses of recruitment observed in some places. The Presiden insisted that speakers—about two hundred delegates had come from the Sholapur district especially to have the recruiting grievance ventilated—should confine themselves to cases that came actually within their knowledge and, as a result, it became plain that there was occasion for protest. The Government of India have a heavy task on hand, for they are resolved on getting 500,000 men, mainly through the system of paid agents. There is no doubt that public opinion will cordially endorse any scheme of defence and that the people will do all they can to assist the Government. There is, however, a serious duty devolving on the Government to see that recruiting agents do not indulge in some of the vagaries that are tempting to them. Recruiting in the army is optional and, so long as the Government hope to succeed by the system, they should impose adequate checks on the officials who are commissioned to get men, so that the complaints now heard about deception and intimidation may cease.

A correspondent sends us an extraordinary story from Sholapur which, we have reason to believe, is true. Two school boys from Sholapur, who are not above seventeen, were recently "recruited" and were about to be sent to Poona when, fortunately for them information received from the parents led to prompt inquiries. The matter was finally taken up by the President of the Municipality and within a couple of hours the Collector's attention was drawn to the facts of the case. The Collector took a curious view and proceeded to lecture the Chairman of the Schools Committee, who was asked to see him, on the solemn themes of Empire and Loyalty. On the reply of the Chairman that he knew something about loyalty and that his own son was in the I. D. F., Mr. Simcox gave the general advice that there should be no reports "against recruiting." The boys were questioned in the presence of the Collector and the recruiting officer, and when the sad story of their enlistment was told, the Collector got incensed, not against those responsible, but against the boys themselves. He was pleased to observe they were liars. The chairman got an eyewitness to corroborate the facts. A school-master, who had observed the recruiting officer loitering about the school premises, volunteered to detail the facts, but he was also pronounced to be a liar. On being challenged to identify the particular sepoy who "recruited" the boys for his Majesty's forces, the school-master directly pointed out the man who, it is alleged, in his turn called him a liar. The Collector was left unperturbed.

It is true the scheme of recruitment Government have on hand is large and requires the services of active agents. But the end must not be held to justify the means and we want less of the swift and silent method, of which the case we have instanced is typical. We are all agreed on the preliminaries about the peril of the Empire and the need for men. It is gratuitous to deliver homiles here and there on "loyalty," as it will give the delinquents the belief that they can safely trust the authorities and that there will be a good margin of connivance for their rough and ready methods. A recruiting scare is fatal when we have a large programme on hand. There are only two courses open to Government—voluntary enlistment and compulsion. It is within their power to adopt either course. They must, however, discourage, on pain of severe punishment, recruiting experiments whereby people are compelled, whilst legally they cannot apply even the slightest coercion in their task.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CONFERENCE

The eighth session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference opens in Bombay to-day under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. It is a fair augury of the future of these indigenous medical systems, which many votaries of allopathy have sought to discredit, that the great need for preserving them is felt by leaders, laymen as well as medical men. The history of these systems need not here be gone into, nor is it necessary to emphasise the great benefit derived from them by the masses of the people. In spite of all that those more "advanced" would have them do as regards the treatment of their diseases, the bulk of the people still continue to maintain immense faith in these indigenous systems,—and not without reason. To try to obstruct the proper development of these systems would in effect be to throttle an ancient science in addition to doing considerable harm to the population. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of leaders to be concerned for, and aid, their progress. The want of institutions to turn out fully qualified Hakims and Vaids is really great and it is the obvious duty of the people themselves to help to systematise the teaching of the indigenous medical science, in their own interests. On this account, however, the country cannot be said to have discharged its duty in as adequate a manner as it should have done. It must not be forgotten that mere protestations of the efficacy or the glory of these systems cannot possibly serve to keep them in a state of excellence. If the expressions of the faith of the people in these systems is really an index of their convictions as to their usefulness, they must certainly do much more than to enter their protest against the exclusiveness of medical unions, according to which it is "unprofessional" conduct for one to practise these systems. The practical assistance afforded by the people to the nurturing of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine will be the measure of their sincerity and we hope that many people will attend the Conference and help to make it the success that it deserves to be.

Notes of the Day.

A New Case.

The question of Irish Home Rule is said to be rapidly developing. The Cabinet has a strong Unionist bias, and the speech of Mr. Chamberlain makes it plain that Home Rule is viewed by the Government as part of a larger problem affecting the whole of the United Kingdom. "Home Rule is not a question for Ireland alone, but concerns England, Scotland and Wales." This is reducing the Irish question to a new issue. The Home Rule considered to be essential or suitable for England, Scotland or Wales is obviously not the solution which is acceptable to the Irish, for it will be easy for the Nationalists to prove that the exposition of a common problem of Home Rule is possible only by a loose interpretation of terms. For the "Home Rule" suitable for Wales cannot on any account be the Home Rule which the Irish have for a century demanded. There is not a common solution for Wales and Ireland, and it is not surprising that Nationalists are already repudiating the federal scheme contemplated.

The "German" Ocean.

The new minefield area in the North Sea covers 22,000 square miles and is the most extensive ever laid. It stretches from the Scottish to the Norwegian coast. The outlet beyond the border is under strict patrol. The first task of the British Navy was to sweep the German fleet from the "German Ocean" and von Tirpitz, realizing discretion to be the better part of valour, decided that it should be bottled up. The second task was to clear the seas and destroy German commerce. The third and most formidable task was to fight the submarines. The effect of the present achievement is reported to be the closing of the North Sea by an insurmountable barrier to submarine activities in British waters. It is a historic feat for the Navy and the best reply to von Capelle's latest boast in the Reichstag.

The Strangling of Rumania.

Germany is losing no time in improving on the mailed fist treaty imposed on Rumania. As it is, Rumania is converted into a subsidiary power without freedom of action. She has to maintain the army of occupation until the Kaiser's pleasure is known. The new commercial agreement abolishes third party customs preferences and provides for the construction of telegraphic and telephonic systems by which Rumania is brought into close touch with Berlin. The country will next be raided by German financiers, industrialists and expansionists, for the peace treaty provides for their operations and the commercial agreement establishes special communications. The highway to the Black Sea is complete. Further the surplus products of the next year belong to the Central Powers and for another seven years Rumania has no power to trade with any countries other than Germany and Austria.

Profiteering in Cigarettes.

We publish in another column a complaint from a soldier regarding excessive prices charged in Iranis' shops and even in Canteens. As to the latter, that is a matter which the Military authorities could and should put right promptly. But the Iranis' shops can be dealt with by two authorities, the Controller of Prices and the Police. This is not the only complaint we have received on the subject and in one or two instances we have discovered that actually higher prices, on the ground of scarcity of supplies, are charged in Iranis' shops than in other establishments. And we are informed that this applies not only to cigarettes but to nearly all imported or manufactured tinned and bottled goods. It seems to us that the Controller should set to work and ascertain, in each instance, from the importing agents the price which should allow a fair margin of profit and then regulate the prices accordingly.

Co-operative Finance.

The seventh annual report of the working of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, adopted at the shareholders' meeting on Wednesday, affords indication of the extent to which what may be termed Bombay's "industrial" capital is and can be utilised in assisting and encouraging the country's greatest industry—agriculture. During the year under report, loans aggregating nearly thirty lakhs of rupees were advanced to Co-operative Societies composed of agriculturists. How great and increasing, however, is the need for the transference of capital from the markets of Bombay to the districts to assist agriculture may be realised from the fact that, while in the previous year, the loans to the Societies amounted to twenty-two lakhs, in 1913 they aggregated only 12 lakhs, thus showing an increase of 18 lakhs in five years only. The money required for this purpose has been drawn mostly from Bombay.

Aiding Agriculture.

Besides the fully paid-up share capital of Rs. 7 lakhs, the Bank was able to secure money on debentures and by way of deposits to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs in 1917, as against Rs. 10 lakhs in 1913, which bespeaks the confidence of the investing public its excellent management has been able to win. The facts that the business of the Bank is restricted to making advances only to Co-operative Societies in the Presidency and that the maximum rate of interest on such advances is fixed at 7½ per cent., under an agreement with Government who have guaranteed the interest on the Bank's debentures, and that any profits in excess of 6 per cent. must, under the same agreement, be shared equally by the shareholders and the borrowing Societies, are among the factors which preclude a high dividend being paid to shareholders. This year the dividend declared was 7 per cent., which, though not nearly as high as that paid by joint-stock banks, is quite decent enough. What is more, however, both the shareholders and the depositors have the satisfaction that they have contributed something towards assisting, in some way, the peasantry who are "the country's pride."

The Health of the City.

A slight improvement in the conditions of health was noticed in Bombay last week, the general death-rate declining from 44.70 to 43.53. Small-pox, whose hold on the city, unfortunately, is still strong, registered 71 attacks (including three serious cases) and 43 deaths, while plague declined to 55 attacks and 40 deaths, being four attacks and ten deaths less than in the previous week. Cholera registered two attacks and two deaths, while the mortality from other principal diseases occurred as follows: Measles 23, enteric 1, malaria and other fevers 59, phthisis 31, other diseases of the respiratory system 284, tubercular diseases 17, diarrhoea 44, dysentery 20, diseases of the nervous system 38. The total mortality during the week was 842 as against 842 in the previous week. The total number of births was 362, while there were also 38 cases of still birth and 9 of premature birth.

Official and Personal.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., (I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 16th April 1918.

UNITED CONTROL OF SUPPLIES.

CENTRAL BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

The "Daily News" says the Government has decided to establish a Board secure a united control of the supplies including food, munitions, raw materials, oils and timber. The board will comprise representatives of the Board of Trade, the Food Ministry, the War Office and the Wheat and Sugar Commissions.

ARTILLERY DUEL DEVELOPS ON FLANDERS FRONT.

MONT KEMMEL RECEIVING HEAVIEST PUNISHMENT.

ROADS BEHIND GERMAN LINE SYSTEMATICALLY SWEPT.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring on May 14th, says the lull in fighting on the Franco-British front is followed by a steady increase in the severity of the artillery duel. The roads behind the German front villages and cross-roads are systematically swept. The position on Mont Kemmel, the highest point of the German line, receive the highest punishment. The most important feature of the last week's fighting in Flanders was the perfect Anglo-French Staff unity.

Reauter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wires the heavy rainfall on the 13th must have impeded the German plans and preparations. We know definitely that in many places he is having a really bad time. While our communications everywhere are good and supplies abundant and regular, the Germans have in some places to flounder across wide tracts.

The Austrians are massing great numbers of troops and artillery on the Alps and the Friulli plains.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the lull in fighting on the Franco-British front is marked by a steady increase in the severity of the artillery duel, which on our side often swells to terrific proportions. The roar of guns never subsides day or night. The roads behind the German front villages and cross-roads are systematically swept by the great shells by which the enemy has the utmost difficulty in keeping the firing line, supplied with food and munitions. The roads leading to their front are strewn with the smashed waggons, dead horses and corpses; the infantry are holding a front subjected to the still more terrific battering. A single French division in the last week's operations fired thousands of shell, guns giving the Germans a little opportunity to entrench. Such trenches, as they have, are shallow and offer the minimum protection work is only possible at night and the trench, when dug is often detected and wrecked by the gun-fire, next morning.

The positions on Mont Kemmel, the highest point of the German line, receive the heaviest punishment. The Kemmel region is already a maze of shell craters, equalling the worst parts of the Somme and the Verdun battlefields. The old British shelters on Kemmel are useless from the German point of view, because they are all dug on the west side of the mountain with openings facing the mouths of our guns. The eastern slope, on which the Germans are now trying to organise themselves is probably the most dangerous and difficult corner of the front.

PERFECT ANGLO-FRENCH STAFF UNITY.

The most important feature of the last week's fighting in Flanders was the perfect Anglo-French Staff unity. Here is a typical example.

A French divisional commander said "I ask the British artillery to put a thousand shells into a certain German position."

The reply comes "We are giving fifteen hundred.."

Both the French and the Germans planned an attack for the morning of the 8th. The French division with the co-operation of the British artillery captured Pompier Farm eastwards of Laclytte. The British divisional commander was then advised that an enemy attack was developing on Hill 44. The Germans came on there, three to one, seeking the point of *liaison* in the Franco-British line. They signally failed in this but compelled our line to fall back on the stream called Viverbeek, where the advance was stopped. The Germans never reached their first objetctive across the stream. The second objective was the town of Dickebusch. The attack all day was held up at the brook and at seven, in the evening, the Franco-British counter-attack recaptured almost all the ground lost earlier in the day.

HILL 44 RE-CTPTURED.

The straightening of the Franco-British line necessitated the recapture of Hill 44, which operation was carried out on th 11th, by a battalion of the French infantry, who after a long fight drove off two German battalions and captured five officers and a hundred men and a large number of machine-guns. The British artillery again contributed.

ENEMY ASSEMBLAGES AND CONVOYS DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 a.m., May 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 16.

A French communiqué says there was intermittent bombardment in the Grivesnes sector. The enemy assemblages and convoys in the region of Montdidier and Noyon and on the Noyon-Guiscard road were dispersed.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN MONTDIDIER AND NOYON

SEVERAL ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-20 p.m. May 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 16.

This afternoon's French communiqué says: There was violent bombardment during the night in the region north of Montdidier and Noyon. We attaeked last evening south of Nailles and seized the wood on the west bank of the Avre, in spite of obstinate enemy resistance.

A strong German counterattack this morning led to a lively fight. We entirely maintained our gains, took seventy prisoners and inflicted very serious losses on the enemy. A German attempt south of Rollot after lively bombardment was also completely defeated.

FRENCH RETAKE HILL 44.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this morning says:—Much local enemy artillery activity is reported from various parts of the battlefront. During the night there was gas shelling in Flanders and Somme areas accompanied by harassing fire against the front near Wieltje, near Dickebusche Lake around Hinges and St. Laurentblangy and against Villers Bretonneux. A fresh westerly wind was blowing athwart the battlefields.

The only infantry fighting in which the British were engaged has been a minor brush south-west of the Ridge wood.

The French at Hill 44 were heavily shelled at night. The position there is somewhat obscure.

Enemy airmen are unusually active in Flanders.

Wiring this evening the correspondent says: The French have retaken Hill 44, a little eminence south of Dickebusche Lake commanding a good observation over the flat country, north of Montcats chain of Hills. The French counterattack developed into prolonged desperate struggle, fighting continuing in this region throughout this morning. The Germans several times previously had tried to take the Hill before they succeeded in pressing back the French by the weight of numbers on the 13th.

The weather on the whole battlefield has become blue with a sunny sky adorme with our airmen.

AIR-RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 16.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 16.

An air-raid alarm was given at ten last night and "all clear" was sounded at mid-

GERMANY'S ENEMIES.

NINETEEN COUNTRIES AT WAR.

NINE BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour showed that altogether nineteen countries had declared war against Germany since August 1914 while the following had broken off diplomatic relations:—

Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Hayti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador.

EXCHANGE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

QUESTION TO BE RECONSIDERED DE NOVO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., May 16.

In the House of Lords Lord Burham pleaded that steps should be taken for the exchange of British non-coms and men captured in 1914 and 1915. especially in view of the fact that France and Germany had agreed to exchange war prisoners of over eighteen month's captivity.

Lord Newton, replying, said the Government's deliberate policy hitherto had been to refuse to exchange able-bodied combatants, because, the more they exchanged the prisoners the more they prolonged the war. The Government thought that if such an exchange were agreed to, it would lead to the Allied Governments doing the same with the result that there would be an enormous exchange as exemplified between Russia and Germany.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The French Government had adopted the British policy. It was a surprise, therefore, to find that a Franco-German agreement of very far-reaching character had been ratified. He believed that the agreement involved military and civilian prisoners numbering altogether 330,000 on both the sides. The whole situation was altered by it and he was therefore authorised to state that the Government was prepared to reconsider the question of exchange *de novo*. If an Anglo-German agreement could be reached for exchanging all combatants and civilians who had been in captivity for three years it would not be a bad bargain for us because the numbers were approximately equal.

AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY MASSING IN ALPS AND FRIULI PLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 16.

The daily aerial scouting, also the admissions of the Austrian prisoners confirm that the Austrians are massing great numbers of troops and artillery in the Alps and the Friuli plains. They are working chiefly at night in order to conceal their activity.

The enemy aircraft recently increased, but the British and the Italian airmen are still everywhere superior.

AUSTRIAN BLOW IN ITALY.

EXPECTED EARLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

Well informed observers think that the Austrian blow in Italy may be expected at an early date. The project is generally believed to comprise a great invasion with Milan and Brescia as the chief objectives, but the latter are only parts of a complex scheme to smash up the Italian army.

Since the retreat in October, the whole Italian strategic plan has been recast. The main defensive positions have been solidly held, but the Austrians now intend to strike against the remaining hundred and fifty miles of the original flank along the mountain wall stretching from St. Elvio pass to Monte Grappa. The enemy holds the advantages of the position.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONTROVERSY.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, referring to the Franco-German agreement regarding the exchange of war prisoners mentioned yesterday, disputed the contentions that we should act similarly to the French Government. He took upon himself yesterday to suggest that some form of exchange might be found advisable by the Government and had made a somewhat vague suggestion on the matter, but the War Cabinet must decide the matter.

Lord Newton said one point of acute controversy between the British and German governments related to merchant seamen captured on armed vessels whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared up. There were 3,750 British civilian prisoners in Germany including 2,680 seamen, while there were twenty-one thousand German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. If an agreement were possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants could be exchanged, the bargain would be perfectly fair because the numbers would be about equal.

FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

BETWEEN BOLSHEVISTS AND ANARCHISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

A telegram from Petrograd dated the 12th says: Fighting between Bolshevists and Anarchists in Moscow was resumed last night. Soviet troops surrounded the headquarters of anarchists over which a large black flag inscribed "anarchy" was flying. Anarchists refused to surrender. Armoured cars bombarded the headquarters and the anarchists replied with machine-guns and grenades.

Similar fighting occurred in other streets. After half an hour's bombardment the headquarters flew a white flag, but the fighting continued elsewhere. Casualties hitherto have not been recorded.

Many guns are posted on Kremlin where the Council of Commissioners is sitting.

ANARCHY IN FINLAND.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT LASTI.

MOSCOW, May 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 16.

It is officially stated that after the White Guards had occupied Tammerfors, 500 Russian officers and soldiers were shot in groups of forty or fifty with machine-guns.

A desperate bloody battle was fought at Lasti in which 4,000 White Guards and Germans were killed. Many civilians were killed by the German bombardment.

GERMAN PLANS SERIOUSLY IMPEDED.

SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES AND HEAVY RAINFALL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the heavy rainfall of the past twenty-four hours must seriously have impeded the German plans and preparations. The enemy is now confronted with the same conditions in Flanders and on the Somme battlefields which heavily handicapped our former offensive operation. We know definitely that in many places he is having a really bad time and this knowledge enables our soldiers to bear their share of discomfort with cheerful equanimity.

While our communications everywhere are good and supplies abundant and regular, the Germans have in some places to flounder across wide tracts of slush and brimming shell craters. With their intimate knowledge of this country, our batteries, register to a nicety upon the most vulnerable points. Again and again, the enemy has had to abandon the roads which became impassable or too deadly. His losses, too, from ammunition dumps being blown up are probably heavy. All this is having an appreciable effect upon the moral of the Germans whose boasting has become a mere parrot-like repetition without a deal of conviction. Two-thirds of the allotted span in which the Germans were to end the war has passed and the reaction has set in, for they must be beginning to understand that the additional menace of America is serious for them.

Following the heavy bombardment, the enemy launched an infantry attack against the French positions captured on Hill 44 north of Kemmel, but it was only a minor affair.

A GERMAN RAID FAILS.

The German raid opposite Morlancourt last night led to a number of them being killed and forty-eight being taken prisoners which was considerably more than our casualties.

The future is regarded as partly in the lap of the weather. The Germans are experiencing vastly different weather from fine conditions which favoured them during the preparation of their great push.

"NOT ALSACE-LORRAINE OF 1871."

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S REPLY TO EMPEROR KARL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 16.

The "Manchester Guardian's" Paris correspondent gives, what he says is, almost a literal rendering of the passages in President Poincare's reply to the first letter from Emperor Karl regarding peace.

The reply said, "The Prince Sixte is commissioned to tell Emperor Karl with regard to the latter's declaration about Alsace-Lorraine that it is not a question for us of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. What France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 and 1790 with the valley of the Saar; restitutions, reparations, indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine."

Emperor Karl's second letter cabled on the 8th May was a reply to this.

The correspondent adds that M. Briand in the evidence before the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee gave an impression that he disapproved of the manner in which M. Poincare and M. Ribot had received the Austrian proposals, also M. Clemenceau's action in publishing emperor Karl's letter.

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL" LETTER.

The reason why some other Allies were not consulted in the matter of the Austrian proposals was that the letter was strictly confidential.

DEATH OF DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

The death is announced of the Duke of Northumberland.

TERROR IN WHITE RUSSIA.

HUN VANDALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

A wireless Russian communiqué says: The Foreign Commissary has sent a message to the German Government drawing attention to the terrible position of the peaceful population in the occupied regions of White Russia along the line of demarcation where there were violence pogroms, tortures, executions and savage treatment of workers and plundering and burning of Russian villages by German and Polish troops who were wiping out villages with machine-guns. The Russian Government complains that persons suspected of Bolshevik sympathises are shot or imprisoned under terrible conditions. The reign of terror is particularly bad in the town of Minsk, the district of Bobruisk, and in Viborg, where many hundreds have been slaughtered by machine-guns. The Foreign Commissary suggested the formation of Russo-German Commissions including representatives of the local population to investigate these conditions.

DISSOLUTION OF RUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

PEACE TREATY TO BE RATIFIED BY NEW PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, May 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 16.

The official announcement of the signature of the peace mentions the dissolution of the Parliament. The peace treaty will be submitted for ratification to the new Parliament asembling on June 17th.

GERMANO-RUMANIAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

RUMANIA BROUGHT IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 16.

The Germano-Rumanian commercial agreement abolishes the third party customs preferences and provides for the construction of telegraphic and telephonic systems, by which Rumania is brought into close touch with Berlin

PROVISIONS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

The special economic treaty between the Central Powers and Roumania provides that Roumania shall sell to Austria and Germany the surplus production in 1918-19 and for seven years thereafter all kinds of grain, oil seeds, fodder, pulse, poultry, cattle, meat, fibrous plants and wool.

SERIOUS POSITION IN UKRAINE.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

German newspapers admit that the position in the Ukraine is becoming worse.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: A state of war has been proclaimed in the Government of Jekaterinoslav, while a strong current is running against the new order in Odessa and Poltava. The newspaper adds that there are several groups of great Russian forces in the Don region.

The "Frankfurter" opines that it will be difficult to get Austro-Hungarian parliamentary sanction to the new Austro-German alliance.

BOARD OF TRADE ESTIMATES

MARVELLOUS RESOURCES OF UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 16.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Stanley introducing the Board of Trade Estimates, stated that the estimated imports into the United Kingdom in 1918 would be only half those of 1913. The fact that we were carrying on in such circumstances showed the marvellous resources of the United Kingdom. This very valuable lesson should be borne in mind after the war and we should not allow ourselves again to drift into so great a dependence on the foreign sources.

Sir Arthur Stanley emphasised that a large part of our trade had entirely ceased, namely, trade with the enemies and also with Belgium and Rumania. Also it had become necessary to concentrate ships on routes where they could be used most advantageously. For example, we had been compelled to transfer vessels from the Eastern trade to the Atlantic. The industrial life of Britain had completely changed but hitherto the aggregate industrial output was very little less than before to war which was a very remarkable achievement. Labour had diminished but the workers worked longer and harder and the methods of manufacture had very considerably improved. There were at least a million and half more women workers today than before the war.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

BRAVERY OF THE MEN

NEW BADGE OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

Lord Stanley stated that twelve thousand five hundred members of the mercantile marine had lost their lives during the war, but none had ever refused to sail when the vessel was ready. (Cheers.) He announced that the King approved that a badge should be worn by officers and men of the mercantile marine, who completed a further voyage after being aboard a vessel which was sunk or damaged by torpedo or mine. The badge would be in the form of a torpedo and be worn on the cuff of the left sleeve. Bars would be added for subsequent torpedoings.

A BELGIAN VICTORY.

FIGHTING IN MARTJEVAARTS DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters describing the German attack on the Belgian front on April 17th in the region of Martjevaarts says:—Although the Germans were in the proportion of three to one, the Belgian division holding the sector defeated the enemy without calling up reinforcements from any quarter. In two hours the German advanced twelve hundred yards on Ypres-Dixmude road as far as Martjevaarts bridge, where they were held up by Belgian artillery barrages. Then the Germans were counterattacked by the Belgian infantry and the front flank which was cut off from the reserves by the artillery barrage had no choice, but death or capture. The Belgian victory was complete.

The enemy lost three thousand besides eight hundred prisoners and one hundred machine-guns. They are not likely to renew the experiment.

GERMAN LIES.

BRITISH SINKING OF VINDICTIVE DENIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

A still further attempt by the Germans to throw dust in the eyes of their own people and others with regard to the British exploit at Ostend is revealed in a wireless statement that the Vindictive did not contain a cargo of cement and was not blown up by the British but was sunk by the German batteries.

The Admiralty note states that the British communiqué cabled on the 10th was correct in every detail and the German message entirely false.

PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL REFORM BILL CARRIED.

CLAUSE GRANTING EQUAL SUFFRAGE DELETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. May 16.

In the Prussian Lower House the third reading of the Electoral Reform Bill was carried, but with the clause granting equal suffrage deleted. The Progressives, the Poles and the Social Democrats opposed the emasculated bill. Minister Friedberg declared that the Government would employ all constitutional means to carry equal suffrage which the House previously rejected by 236 votes to 185 and if equal suffrage were not accepted within a definite period the House would be dissolved.

SUCCESSOR TO LORD FRENCH

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that no successor to Lord French had been appointed.

Mr. David Davies asked "Is the appointment of Sir Ian Hamilton contemplated?"

Mr. Macpherson replied "I can add nothing to my answer."

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

HIS STATUS AND FUNCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Herbert Samuel asked, whether any change was contemplated in the status or functions of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law replied, "There is no change in his constitutional position, but in view of the present situation in Ireland, the Viceroy will exercise to a greater extent than has recently been customary the full responsibilities attaching to his office."

Replying to further questions Mr. Bonar Law said: The Viceroy and the Chief Secretary, while not members of the War Cabinet, would have the equivalent of Cabinet rank.

BRITISH MINEFIELD OPERATION.

NORTH SEA PRACTICALLY CLOSED.

INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER TO ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 16.

The great British minefield comes into operation from the 15th May and is likely to prove an insurmountable barrier to the enemy submarine activities in the British waters. The new area covers 22,000 square miles and is the most extensive ever laid. It stretches from the Scottish to the Norwegian coast; and the outlet to the ocean on the Scottish side is patrolled and guarded very stringently.

The Admiralty has further notified other new minefields, also the closing of the Pentland Firth.

The North Sea is now practically closed.

DEATH OF LI KAN SHAI.

A MEMORABLE JOURNEY RECALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 16.

A link with the past has been severed by the death in the Tharrawaddy on the 11th instant of Li Kan Shai, who accompanied Mr. A. R. Margary in his memorable journey from Shanghai overland to Bhamo in 1875. On the 17th February of the same year, Mr. Margary set out for Shanghai, but was murdered in Yunnan and Li Kan Shai, who knew Yunnan well, after two years' captivity escaped. Mr. Margary's mission was under Col. Horace Brown to reopen the trade route to China for Bhamo.

ELEPHANT AMOK IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 16.

An excitement was caused in Rangoon on Tuesday morning, when one of the elephants of the Bombay Burma Trading Co. went amok and roamed around alone, getting away from its keepers and scattering the traffic, right and left, with the mahouts following. It reached the main Rangoon street, Phayre Street, when the mahout got it under control and assisted by a European sergeant got it back to the headquarters. Little damage was done.

LORD STANHOPE TO REPRESENT WAR OFFICE IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., May 16.

Lord Milner has appointed Lord Stanhope to represent the War Office in the House of Lords and to be Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office.

BRAZILIAN AND BRITISH LEGATIONS.

TO BE RAISED TO EMBASSIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

The Brazilian Legation in England and the British Legation in Brazil will be raised to the rank of Embassies, when the next diplomatic change occurs.

INCREASING COAL PRODUCTION.

APPEAL TO BRITISH MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

In view of the necessity for increasing coal production, especially for export purposes, with fewer men owing to combing out, an appeal will be made to the miners to work more regularly and to forego holidays. The Miners' Federation meets specially, to-day, to consider the position.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET

REPLY TO GERMAN DEMAND OF SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 15
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 16.

A Moscow telegram states that replying to the German demands for immediate surrender of the Russian Black Sea Fleet to the Germans at Sebastopol, Tchitcherin says: The Russian Government is prepared to consent to the return of the fleet to Sebastopol provided that the limits of Austrian, Turkish and German occupation of Russia and also the frontiers of the Ukraine and Finland are definitely specified, that hostilities on the Russian territory immediately cease and that the Austrian, Turkish and German forces completely evacuate Sebastopol.

ATTEMPTED RAID REPULSED NEAR LENS.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID N. E. OF ROBECQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-20 p.m. May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

A British communiqué says we repulsed an attempted raid northward of Lens. We made a successful raid north-east of Robecq. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Somme and Ancre valleys, northward of Bethune and in the Nieppe forest. There was also increased activity this morning south-west of Morlancourt and northward of Kemmel.

ENEMY BILLETS BOMBED.

8 HOSTILE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16, 12-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says: We brought down eight aeroplanes on Tuesday and drove down another. Two of ours are missing.

Bombing continued actively at night. Twelve tons were dropped on Menin, Chaulnes and Peronne, also the station and billets at Bapaume, the billets south of the Somme and the docks at Bruges. All returned.

We successfully raided on Wednesday railway station sidings at Thionville, dropping twenty-four heavy bombs. Bursts were observed on sheds, track and furnaces.

We hit Carlshutte factory alongside the railway four times. All returned in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

TWO ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., May 16.

A British communiqué says only a few hours' flying were possible on Monday, but a great deal of work was done. Five hundred tons of bombs were dropped on various targets. We brought down two enemy machines. No British machines are missing.

FRENCH LINE ADVANCED N. OF KEMMEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

A British communiqué says: The French captured prisoners and successfully advanced their line in local fighting northward of Kemmel.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT OF DUNKIRK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

A French communiqué says:—There was great reciprocal artillery activity north of the Avre, two German aeroplanes were brought down on the 12th and two on the 14th. One of our squadrons dropped seven thousand kilogrammes of projectiles on the railway station of Chatelet-sur-Retourne.

The enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk, but did slight damage. There were no victims.

BRITISH ANTI-SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. May 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Houston asked for information regarding "One of the successful operations in capturing and destroying enemy submarines round our coasts during the past three weeks."

Dr. Macnamara replied. The general trend of submarine warfare has progressed quite satisfactorily since the 1st. January. News from neutral countries and increased boastfulness and public disclaimers of the enemy proved our recent success but the Admiralty were averse to stating the results of the short period whether good or bad.

Replying to a further question, Dr. Macnamara stated that from the 1st. January to the 30th April, 172 British steamers escaped uninjured from attacks by enemy submarines.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES REACH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

A telegram to the "New York Times" from Peking says it is understood that the military representatives of China and Japan have reached an agreement which will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

LAURIER GOLDEN WEDDING

KING AND QUEEN SEND CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., May 16.

The King and the Queen have sent a message of congratulation to Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier on the occasion of their golden wedding.

WAR FINANCING.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ZURICH, May 15.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 16.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" contrasts very unfavourably the German system of financing the war with the British. It says that the latter is based on a wide distribution of the burden of taxation and rests on a much sounder foundation than the German financial policy, which is characterised by private egoism and petty fear of taxation, particularism and dilletantism. The journal concludes the "self-sacrificing heroism of the British taxpayer and the farseeing statesmanship of the British Government ought to be an example and a stimulus to Germany."

BELGIAN INTEGRITY.

FAILURE OF ENEMY MACHINATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, May 15.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 16.

General Gillain, Chief of the Staff of the Belgian army, in an interview showed the German peace propaganda method in the Belgian army. Belgian prisoners are taken to their families and for a few moments are allowed to abandon themselves to domestic joys. Photographs of these meetings are distributed numerously in the Belgian lines with the words "Give up fighting and go home to your families. Then you will be happy." General Gillain says that such temptations have been constantly resisted for four years. Soldiers have been exiled and separated from their wives and families without news of their dear ones and knowing full well that the latter are the unceasing object of treacherous hateful enemy machinations. Nevertheless their confidence in the future is unbounded.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIA.

MOTION REJECTED BY DIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

The Prussian Diet has rejected by 236 votes to 185 the motion favouring equal suffrage on the occasion of the third reading of the Franchise Bill.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

SEAL ON AUSTRIA'S VASSALAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 16.

What Vienna calls the extension and deepening of the Austro-German alliance as a result of the meeting of the Emperors at German Headquarters is commented on by the British and French press as merely placing the seal on Austria's vassalage, making it for ever impossible for the Hapsburgs to reassert their independence and proving the hollowness of the idea of attaching any importance to separate Austrian peace offers.

It is authoritatively stated in Paris that the French Government has always regarded Austria as having long lost her independence. Hence, it has never thought that the Austrian Government, even if sincere, would have been able to conduct its peace offers to a profitable issue. It is believed in Paris that Germany will now attempt to secure more effective Austrian military assistance, but the internal difficulties in Austria which definite vassalage will only increase, will diminish the efficacy of such collaboration.

OBJECT OF ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 16.

A semi-official message from Vienna argues that the strengthened Austro-German alliance conforms to the idea of a league of nations, because the object of the alliance is to prevent future wars.

"VERY INSECURELY BASED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 15.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 16.

"Vorwaerts" commenting on the new Austro-German alliance says: The recent conference at Headquarters at which this was decided really dealt with dynastic interests and distribution of Esthonian, Lithuanian and Polish thrones, although none of these "free peoples" have asked for a dynasty. The new alliance is very insecurely based because the respective peoples were not consulted.

Moreover the paper points out, Austrian popular assent is remote owing to the pan-German reactionary policy which has made Germany cordially disliked in Austria.

FIXED FOR 20 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, May 15.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 16.

A Vienna telegram states that the new Austro-German alliance is fixed for the term of twenty years with military convention and the closest economic and customs relations.

RANGOON RICE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 16.

The prices rose on the Rangoon rice market, yesterday, owing to the statement that the Java market was opening again. Enquiries at the office of the Dutch Java Bengal Line seem to confirm this optimism in part.

GUZERAT NOTES.

HOME RULE LEAGUE BRANCHES FOUNDED.

(From a Correspondent.)
May 14.

On Sunday last a deputation of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Home Rule League, which including Messrs. M. C. Patel, Amritlal Chunilal and Popatlal Samaldas visited Adalaj and held a meeting at 4 p.m., to which Umasad, Budthal, Khoraj, Kudasan, and other villages in the Adajan taluka sent their representatives, numbering over 300 men and women. The headman of Adalaj, Mr. Govindbhai Mathurbhai was voted to the chair. After Mr. Acharatlal had explained why India wanted Home Rule, Mr. Patel made a speech referring to the ideals which were dear to every Home Ruler and the necessity of the rulers to bend to the will of the people as expressed through their accredited representatives. Speeches were also delivered on the need for concerted action and on the evils of intemperance. A local centre of the Home Rule League was organised with as many as seventy-five members to start with. Over 100 persons took a vow of abstaining from intoxicating drinks, of every description.

Another branch of the Home Rule League was founded on Monday last at Bhuvaladi in the Ahmedabad Zilla. Mr. Patel led the deputation and convened a meeting at the local Chora with Patel Ishwarbhai Jeysingbhai in the chair. Sheth Acharatlal gave a lucid exposition of the underlying principles of the Home Rule movement while the burden of Mr. Patel's speech was "Loyalty consists in telling the truth in the scorn of consequence." As the first fruits of the meeting, sixty-five persons enrolled themselves as members of the newly-started branch of the Home Rule League in the village where the people passed a resolution never to submit to forced labour.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

THE BARSI SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Barsi Urban Credit Cooperative Society Union was held on the 10th instant, in the A. V. School building under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Sulakhe. The annual report showed that the Society was progressing steadily under the able guidance of Mr. Sane, chairman of the Managing Committee. The total share capital stood at Rs. 21,710. Seventeen among the shareholders are societies. The deposits with the Society amounts to Rs. 78,081 in all and loans were advanced to the extent of Rs. 57,255 during the year. The working capital of the Society was Rs. 10,827-15-10. Rs. 7,876 were realised as income from all sources. The expenses amounted to Rs. 4,593, which being deducted leave a net profit of Rs. 3,282. Out of this, one-fourth goes to the reserve fund and a dividend at the rate of 9 3/8 per cent. is declared. The balance is to be credited to the building fund.

The report having been adopted, office bearers for the next year were duly elected. The president then spoke, emphasising the necessity of middle class people adding their mite to the deposits and thanking Mr. Sane for the very able way in which he conducted the affairs of the Society. The meeting then came to a close.

"A PUBLIC DANGER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter which you published in your Wednesday's issue under the above heading. I am of opinion that both the Corporation of Bombay as well as Mofussil Municipalities and Government should move in the direction pointed out in the letter. With reference to municipal requisitions for the demolition of houses declared unfit for human habitation and the conversion of privies into water closets, I am disposed to think that the municipal officers carrying on the campaign are inclined to exaggerate the facts and to represent to sanctioning authorities in a worse possible light defects or so-called defects with a view to obtaining their consent to proceedings being taken against house-owners. They make it appear that if the requirements are not carried out, a great disaster would fall on the tenants of a building, the privy or privies of which is not exactly up to the perfect requirements of the sanitarian. The Standing Committee should look to the interests of the public zealously and not play in the hands of the Executives.—Yours, etc.,

"FESTINA LENTE."

Bombay, 16th May, 1918.

DISTRESS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AGRAM, May 15.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 16.

The newspaper "Glas Sloboda" draws a terrible picture of the distress in Bosnia and Herzegovina where it is worse even than in Galicia and Bukovina. Whole districts have been depopulated and devastated as by a typhoon. Numerous inhabitants have been deported and died in internment camps and those remaining have been massacred by the Austrian soldiers or have died of starvation. Deaths exceeded births by five thousand in 1915 and by 23,711 in 1916, the mortality not including those who fell on the battlefield. The whole of the live stock has been destroyed or consumed by the army and it is impossible to cultivate the ground owing to the absence of oxen.

The attempt of the Vienna authorities to sow discord among the Jugo Slavs by forming a new political group in Bosnia with the object of promoting the creation of a new Croat state have failed hopelessly.

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

INTEREST DULY PAYABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 16.

The local Government in an order says that it understands some subscribers to the Indian War Loan, 1917, have not received interest, which has become due thereon and that in consequence some investors are under the impression that they will receive no interest and their subscriptions to the War Loan are in the nature of a gift and not investment. In view of the forthcoming loan it is particularly desirable that this misunderstanding should be removed, and Collectors of districts are requested to instruct subordinate revenue officers to take every opportunity of making known to investors in the loan of 1917 that interest is regularly payable on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and if they have not received interest they should make an application at the nearest treasury. On the receipt of such applications, treasury officers should take prompt steps for the payment of interest.

A RAILWAY SERVANT DISCHARGED.

FOR JOINING POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GODHRA, May 16.

A correspondent telegraphs from Godhra:—A public meeting was held at Halal to present an address to Nathalal Mansukhram Shah, Permanent Way Inspector of Gujarat Railway, (which is being managed by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.), who has been discharged for having joined the political movements in Gujarat. Speeches were made criticising the action of the railway authorities and praising Mr. Nathalal for the work he had done for the country. At night a garden party was given to him by the people.

POWERLESSNESS OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 16.

London, May 14.—Colonel Gaedke admits the powerlessness of submarines to prevent the transport of American troops. The Zurich correspondent of the "Idea Nazionale" says that new British anti-submarine measures have caused a feeling akin to panic in Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. The despatch of fresh squadrons of submarines has been suspended.

PROFITEERING IN CIGARETTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you do me a great kindness by putting a few words in your valuable paper concerning the Scissors' cigarettes which have been the general talk of Bombay of late on behalf of our gallant troops.

There was a letter published last week stating the retail price of cigarettes was 2½ annas only and can any of your readers tell me why these Iranis are not checked yet in charging from 3 to 4 annas a packet? Just imagine some of our poor Tommies who keep returning from hard fighting in a desolate land from Mespot and have to pay up a sum of 4 annas every time a packet of cigarettes is required which is exactly double the price which is paid for it in Mesopotamia. If cigarettes are sold at 2 annas there, why cannot they be sold in Bombay at that rate? I have now been in Bombay for 10 years and I know for a positive fact that it is the duty of the Police (civil) to make it their business to look into these affairs but the thing is, they do not receive proper instructions and I consider it the duty of their superiors to instruct them. I especially refer to "A" Division, where there are some new Police Officers. They do not seem to care about this. In Colaba the price of cigarettes is now raised from annas 2½ to annas 3. Why? In some messes in Colaba, the cigarettes are anything from annas 3 to annas 4 and it's a pity something is not being done to prevent this increase of prices. Who is to blame? . . . . There is a growing dissatisfaction amongst the troops in Colaba. They now want to dispose of a much inferior brand called the "Dreadnoughts" for which they actually charge annas 2½, and now one must expect to see our gallant Tommies smoking "Red-Lamps."—Yours, etc.,

"HARD-UPS."

Colaba, May 13.

At the Calcutta High Court on Thursday before the Chief Justice and Justice Beachcroft, Mr. Gregory moved for bail on behalf of Sergt. R. Milton who was convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of cheating and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The allegation against the petitioner was that he had cheated Mr. and Mrs. Sherman by falsely representing himself to be an unmarried man and thereby got engaged to their daughter Miss Mildred Dorothy Sherman. Their Lordships granted bail till Monday next when an application would be made for a rule in this case.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING.

FIRST MILLION TONS OF SHIPS DELIVERED TO GOVT.

STEADY INCREASE IN MONTHLY PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 16.

Eight steel ships totalling 48,150 tons were completed and fourteen vessels aggregating 57,100 tons were launched during the week ending May 11th, thus the first million tons of ships have been delivered to the United States Government under the direction of the Shipping Board and have been put on the high seas. Over half the total tonnage has been delivered since January 1st. The monthly production has steadily increased.

ADDITIONAL LOANS BY U. S. TO ALLIES.

5,764 MILLION DOLLARS ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 16.

Mr. McAdoo has authorised additional loans to Britain of two hundred million dollars, France one hundred millions and Italy one hundred, making the total to all the Allies, 5764 million dollars.

BONNET ROUGE TRIAL.

DUVAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 16.

In the Bonnet Rouge trial, Duval, Manager, who received huge sums from enemy sources, was sentenced to death and six other accused to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to twenty years and (or) fines.

M. CAILLAUX'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, May 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 16.

The concluding stage of the "Bonnet Rouge" trial of seven persons charged with defeatist propaganda, was noteworthy for the appearance of the ex-Premier M. Caillaux who was called to answer one question. The president curtly allowed him five minutes, but M. Caillaux who was faultlessly dressed and very cool, remained in the box for forty minutes. He denied that he had financially supported the newspaper "Bonnet Rouge" since the war and concluded by remarking that he had preserved documents which might be useful to the judicial authorities.

GRAVE SITUATION OF TRIESTE.

EVIDENCE OF AUSTRIAN INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, May 15.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 16.

The gravity of the internal conditions in Austria is evidenced by the situation at Trieste which was among the richest Austrian towns before the war, rivalling in wealth and comfort Genoa and Marseilles. All classes of the remaining population of Trieste held a meeting demanding succour. A notice calling a meeting, which passed the censor, is eloquent of the prevailing distress. It says "Trieste is without reserves and resources. We refuse to die of starvation. Even people who were rich before the war now live by begging from public charity. Mal-nutrition and hunger prevent the workers from doing their daily task and they do not produce even half of the pre-war output. The statistics of the sick and the dead are terrifying but the city declines to become a cemetery. If the Government does not provide for the inhabitants, they will not die of starvation but will prefer any other death."

WORLD-RENOWNED
Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.
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Literature sent on request.
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Branch:—Sitaram Bldgs., Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling hea the sleepless nigh the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and in-ace sound sleep. The fragrance of Jaba-usum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
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Actina is the surest, simplest and most natural cure for Deafness and is just as effective in other Catarrhal diseases, such as Eye Troubles: Hay Fever, Asthma: Bronchitis: Headache: Sore Throat: Influenza, etc. Costing only Rs. 25-8 (plus postage etc.) this wonderful instrument should find a place in every home. Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing useful health advice and full Particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer, post free on request Write to-day to Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Bata (India).

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I AM
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.
—A TONIC—
Brain and Nerve Builder.
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—You can know me.
Buy me and try me.
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Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

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Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.
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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
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Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
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SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
THE REAL HOME, Sonapur, Berar.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut A J N W Allinson, Field Artillery.
Lieut D Allinson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut F L Beak, Field Artillery.
Lieut J H Beever, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut L brooke, North Lancs.
Capt L A H Bulkeley, Medicals.
Lieut P Carter, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut C Clark, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C M Clive-Smith, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut C F Cox, Sherwoods.
Capt A N Cranswick, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F Critchley, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E N Crooks, Rifle Corps.
Lieut W L P Dobbin, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J Dow, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut K G O Evans, Shropshire L. I.
Lieut J E Fenn, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut Fitz J S Fergusson, Rifle Brigade.
Capt A L Gardner, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G G M Green, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J H Haddock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Hamer, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut T P Harrison, Field Artillery.
Major A R Innes-Browne, Scots Borderers.
Lieut C C Kelly, Herefords.
Second-Lieut T J Lacy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J D Lavid, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut R V Lyons, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut M A McFerran, Irish Rifles.
Lieut J Macgregor, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J Noble-Smith, Field Artillery.
Lieut G C Owen, South Lancs.
Lieut C E Plewman, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E S Plowes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G F Raeside, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G Rostron, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Schgefield Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt R F Smith, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut T R Stoney, Scots Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W J Moore, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut C J Kenny, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut T Taylor, Flying Corps.
Capt R P Villar, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut T Watson, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut G C Allen, East Kents.
Second-Lieut C Baugh, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V S Crossier, London.
Second-Lieut H H Dainton, Gloucesters.
Major J T Garriock, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Handford Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J J C Johnson, Field Artillery.
Lieut E Maclay, Scots Guards.
Capt H Smith, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T D Williams, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt A H Douglass, East Surreys.
Capt D A Palmer, Tanks.

WOUNDED.

Lieut N J Andrew, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W J Armstrong, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Ashdown, Shropshire L I.
Capt H Atkinson, Shropshire, L I.
Capt M Avent, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G M Baker, Liverpool.
Capt J D Ballantyne, West Yorks.
Lieut W E Barnes, Sherwoods.
Lieut R A Barnet, London.
Second-Lieut J F Barr, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E J Barrett, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F Bass, Middlesex.
Capt C F Baxter, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut P P Beresford, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C Berry, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Betts, Rifle Brigade.
Capt E Billington, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut B E Bishop, Machine, Gun Corps.
Major F W L Bissett, Cornwall L I.
Capt T J B Bosvile, Rifle Brigade.
Capt H G Brinton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut R L Brown, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E P Burman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F J Burns, Shropshire L I.
Second-Lieut G S Cameron, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T Campbell, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut S Carson, Rifle Brigade.
Major F Chadwick, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Chapman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G N Cheney, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut T Clark, Liverpool.
Lieut T J Click, Middlesex.
Lieut-Col A E Cotton, Rifle Brigade.
Capt J Crawford, Rifle Brigade.
Major S H W Crawford, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Crooks, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut O W Daneils, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H B Davies, Shropshire L I.
Second-Lieut J Dean, Field Artillery.
Lieut L A Denison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W Derbyshire, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut S O De Souza, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N Dewar, Rifle Brigade.
Capt H G Dewey, Field Artillery.
Lieut J A Dick, Highland Cyclist Battalion.
Major L Dobell, Field Artillery.
Lieut A H Downes-Shaw, Engineers.
Major C G Duffin, Field Artillery.
Lieut C Earle, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut N C East, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut J H Elder, Royal Scots.
Lieut S T Ellice-Clark, Suffolks.
Lieut J C Elliott, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W J Elliott, Liverpool.
Capt J H Evans, Lancasters.
Lieut J T Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Evans, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G B Everest, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C R Fallas, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J R Fallon, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C H Fawcett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Fearne, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H S Field, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Fielden, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut F Fisher, London.
Second-Lieut J H Maurice, Shropshire Light.
Second-Lieut W L Foster, Tanks.
Second-Lieut A V French, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut E E French, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Col. J W Garratt, Worcesters.
Lieut W O P Gibb, Royal Scots.
Lieut J R Gifford, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Girling, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C P Glover, Yorks Light.
Lieut A E Goatman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F D Golding, Rifle Corps.
Lieut J E Gordon, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J Gorton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L Gott, Durham Light.
Lieut R Green, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut G B Griffith, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut T G Gribble, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut R C Hallam, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E J Halling, East Lancs.
Major W H Harvey, Field Artillery.
Lieut H F Hayward, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Heale, Field Artillery.
Captain A R Heaton, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut C J Helms, Liverpool.
Lieut M W Hemingway, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Heritage, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut E J Hewitt, Field Artillery.
Lieut G C Hick, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A D Hillhouse, Hussars.
Lieut L E Hodson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut L B Holford, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut A Hollinghurst, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain T E Holland, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G S Hormer, North Lancs.
Captain H S Howard, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut G Howarth, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut H Howarth, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R Hudson, Rifle Brigade.
Captain R P Humphrys, Liverpool.
Captain B Hutchinson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W S Hutton, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut C S Ickringill, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G L A James, Liverpool.
Major E W F Jephson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F M Johnson, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J P Johnson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H E Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J R Kemp, South Lancs.
Lieut R W Kemp, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut P C Kerr, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain A G Keyser, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut G H King, Durham Light.
Secvond-Lieut P A D King, Machine Guns.
Captain R Knight, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut J R Lamb, Rifle Corps.
Captain R J Lathbury, London.
Captain G D Latimer, Medicals.
Lieut N T Lawton, Wellingtons.
Lieut F G Lawrence, Machine Guns.
Lieut T G Lister, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut F B Little, Field Artillery.
Lieut F J Lockwood-Wingate, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E G Lord, Machine Guns.
Major F S Low, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Lyon, Lancasters.
Lieut P H B Lyon, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut D Macgregor, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H Mackay, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A C McLeod, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E W G Malcolm, London.
Lieut L A Malleson, London.
Second-Lieut J Mark, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R Marshall, West Yorks.
Lieut D R Martin Rifle Brigade.
Lieut J Martin, Liverpool.
Lieut J F Miller, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R C L Mills, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A E Milne, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut D M Mitchell, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut.-Col. M M Morgan, Owen, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H Morris, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut P Munrhead, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Murray, Scots Borderers.
Captain D M A Murray, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut P Murray, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J E Napier, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut D D Napper, Service.
Second-Lieut M Nicolay, Yorks Light.
Captain F J Norris, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut J H Nussey, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G H Oates, Garrison.
Lieut B E Obegi, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Oliver, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut R W Ormiston, Shropshire Light.
Second-Lieut H E K Palmer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M F Patterson, Lancasters
Second-Lieut S E Peake, Machine Guns.
Captain N R Pearson, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut H Perkins, Yeomanry
Second-Lieut W T Phillips, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut W H Premister, Scots Fusiliers.
Major C J K Pollard, Garrison Artlilery.
Second-Lieut F W Potter, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C A Price, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L H B Price, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major L J L Pullar, Machine Guns.
Lieut W W Quinney, Manchesters.
Lieut W E Rankine, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Ray, Service.
Lieut C L J Rees, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut E Relf, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H G Rew, Berkshires.
Lieut T P Richards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain H A Roberts, Field Artillery.
Lieut O J Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain W Mck Robson, Tanks.
Captain E T Rome, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut K V Roskruge, Rifle Brigade.
Capt Hon R Rumney Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Russell, London.
Lieut F J B Rutherford, Field Artillery.
Major M T Sampson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J D Scott, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut M Scougall, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H T Seward, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F W G Sharpling, Field Artillery.
Lieut A N Shew, Lancasters.
Lieut E C J Sheppard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F Simpson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E J Simpson, Rifle Corps.
Lieut E Singleton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A Small, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H V Smith, Rifle Corps.
Lieut P E Smith, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A W Starling, Rifle Corps.
Lieut N Stewart, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Syme, Rifle Brigade.
Capt C W Tait, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A F Tagett, West Yorks.
Lieut H S Tawse, Engineers.
Capt J C Thomson, Garrison Artillery.
Capt J E Toone, West Yorks.
Lieut L T Tragey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B W Turnbull, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E C Vangersteen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V A Vasey, Middlesex.
Lieut W W Wadsworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Waterhouse, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Wallace, Rtfle Corps.
Major C P Warden, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A R Waterhouse, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C Watson, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut F J Webb, Monmouths.
Capt J W White, Tanks.
Second-Lieut A Whitehead, Machine-guns
Lieut J S Whitehead, Manchesters.
Capt C Wilkinson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Wilkinson, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut F P De Wilis, I Service.
Second-Lieut John Wilson, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W W Wilson, Londons.
Lieut A W G Windham, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut F T K Woodworth, Manchester.
Second-Lieut M Wright Lancs Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED.

Lieut W G E Wiltshire, Wiltshires.

WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut D H De Pass, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut M Liggett, Manchesters.
Capt T Millyard, Hereford.
Second-Lieut G L Rumble, Rifle Brigade.
Capt A E Ryan, West Surreys.
Capt F A H Stainer, Shropshire.
Lieut.-Colonel H M Tuit, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A P Whitehurst, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt N E Young, Sussex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R Appleton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G Askew, Tanks.
Capt R H Banks, Shropshire Light.
Second-Lieut F W Bloore, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W Bullock, Shropshire Light.
Second-Lieut D T Foulds, Shropshire Light
Lieut R Grigg, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut W Holmes, Lancasters.
Lieut J F Hornsey, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W J Kemp, Londons.
Lieut A S Latham, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A M A Lyle, Shropshire Light.
Second-Lieut W MsAndrew, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut L H Maynard, Field Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel L G Moore, Rifle Corps.
Lieut L S Munn, Herefords.
Second-Lieut E D Osgood, Lancasters.
Lieut S B Poole, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut B Sharp, Liverpools.
Capt G E J Scott, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut P Smitton, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut G F Stephenson, East Yorks.
Setcond-Lieut R A Taylor, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Threadgold, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W F Welsby, Liverpools.

PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut B L Asquith, Manchesters.
Lieut.-Colonel N A B Baillie-Hamilton, Manchesters.
Lieut W S Barrett, Cavalry, Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut W R Black, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut R W F Breton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Brown, East Lancasters.
Capt J O Byrne, Northumberlands.
Major F Call, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut C E Carpenter, Devonshires.
Second-Lieut R L J Clean, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F G Cole, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J L Craig, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H F Dodd, Northumberlands.
Lieut J J Donovan, Irish Regiment.
Capt J Edgar, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Fielding, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P Gordon, Field Artillery.
Capt J W Grifflin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A B P Hadden, Cavalry, Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut E R Havill, Essex.
Lieut V W F Hicks, Irish Regiment, Greenhalgh.
Second-Litut A K Horn, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut H D Hughes, oYrks Lancs.
Second-Lieut H B Jones, Machine Guns.
Lieut F E Kennedy, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F O Lane, Machine Guns.
Capt L W L Leader, Inniskilling.
Second-Lieut E Levett, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G Lofthouse, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A F McCann, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R W Mabbett, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S S Marsh, Machine Guns.
Capt H A Mellowes, West Yorks.
Lieut A R Moore, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut M J Mulcahy, Munsters.
Second-Lieut A R Morris, Sussex.
Lieut J F O'Brien, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut L O'Keefe, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut C E Palk, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B W Peachey, Northwicks.
Second-Lieut L Pinder, East Lancs.
Lieut A Ribbons, Connaughts.
Lieut W J Roche Irish Regiment.
Lieut F L Smart, Northumberlands.
Second-Lit T J Stack, Inniskillings.
Lieut B J Start, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C Greenhalgh, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut F J Pickering, East Yorks.

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The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S LIME JUICE
is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.
There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get ROSE'S
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1918
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Government of India Finance Department.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1921
Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923
Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925
Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928
Repayable on the 15th September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

AND OF

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates

Free of Income-tax.

Principal and Interest secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of India.

War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928.

ISSUE PRICE:—Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for.

INTEREST:—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

SPECIAL RIGHTS:—War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Governmentof India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest on War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax is levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

FORM OF SECURITIES:—War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices:—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Brokerage of one-sixteenth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in the form of Indian Treasury bills made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES (Free of Income-tax)

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Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE

Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 387-8.

6. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be purchased at any time at any post office conducting savings bank business subject to a maximum holding of Rs. 10,000 by any one person.

7. These certificates may be cashed at the post office of issue at any time during the 5-year period at rates not in any case less than the amount originally paid for the Certificates. These and other particulars can be ascertained at any post office.

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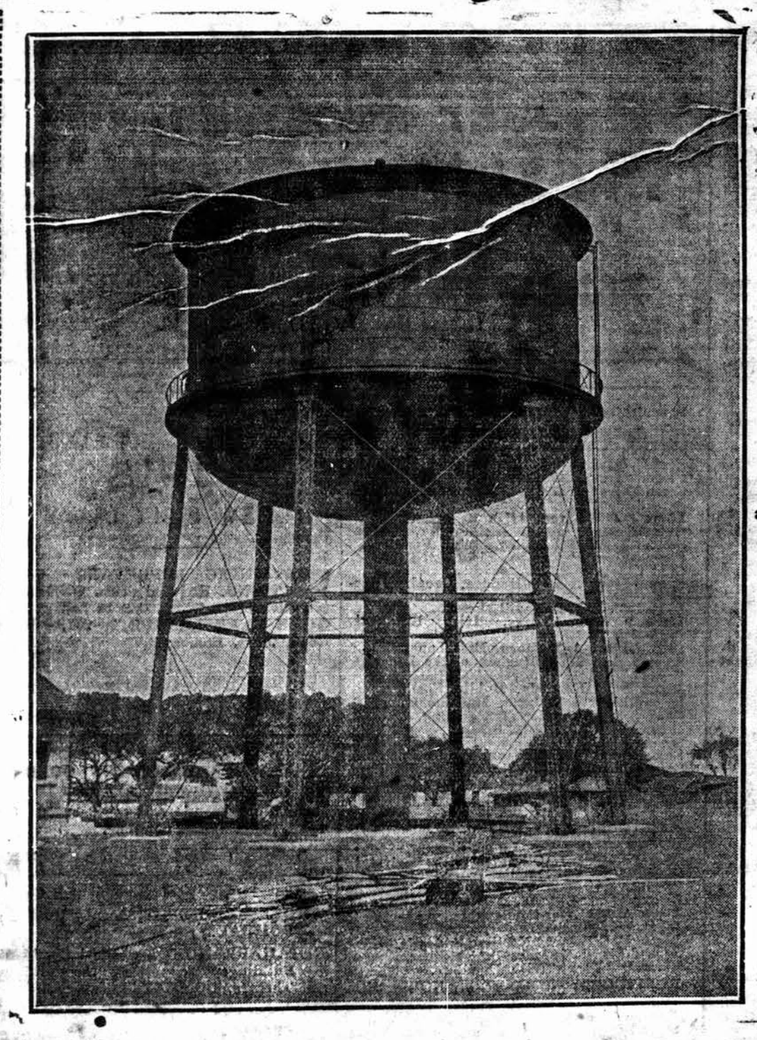

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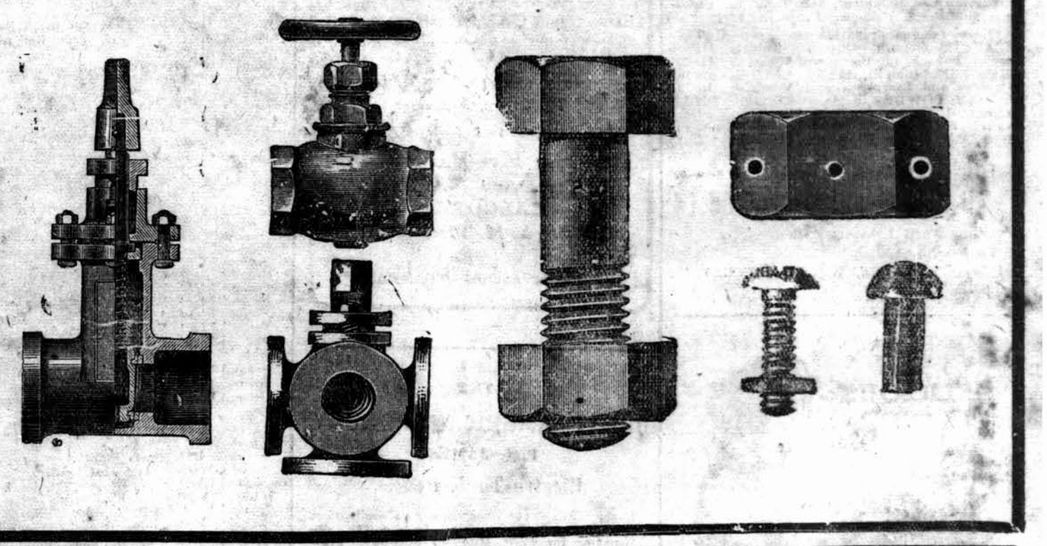

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